

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Melbourne

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,626

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Price Cut by Mobil Pressures OPEC

Mexico and Egypt Reported to Join Cartel Proposal to Trim Oil Output

GENEVA — Pressure on OPEC intensified Tuesday as a leading international oil company said it was lowering the price it was willing to pay for the major U.S. blend of oil.

Meanwhile, Mexico and Egypt, which are not members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, reportedly agreed to join key OPEC nations and cut production to shore up the cartel's \$29-a-barrel reference price. Oil ministers from Mexico and Egypt and six OPEC countries ended Tuesday an informal two-day meeting in Geneva called to discuss solutions to falling world oil prices.

Venezuela's energy minister, Arturo Hernandez Gonsalves, termed the meeting "unprecedented" in that it brought OPEC and non-OPEC members together. He said all participants agreed to propose production cuts to the full 13-member OPEC conference next Monday in Geneva. He said he was confident the full cartel would agree to lower the 17.5-million barrel daily production ceiling rather than cut prices.

The meeting was called after Norway and Britain, which are not OPEC members, cut prices of North Sea crude oil and Nigeria, which belongs to the cartel, dropped the price of its top blend.

Mexico's oil minister, Francisco Labastida Ochoa, said later Tuesday that to show a "spirit of cooperation" between OPEC and non-OPEC members, he would accompany Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia to Lagos this week to try to persuade the Nigerians to rescind their \$2-a-barrel price cut.

And in Oslo, the newspaper Aftenposten reported that the Saudi oil minister would visit the Norwegian capital this week to meet Oil Minister Kaare Kristiansen.

The proposed production cuts still require approval at the meeting of all 13 members of the cartel next Monday in Geneva. Sources at Tuesday's meeting, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the cuts would require unanimous approval.

Sheikh Yamani said the reductions would be "just enough to bring the oil price up to the official price." He refused to elaborate, saying only that all OPEC members would be involved.

"It will be substantial, it is an economic thing," he said when asked the role of Saudi Arabia, where production of 4 million to 5 million barrels a day is the largest in the cartel.

Later Tuesday, Mobil Corp. said in New York that it had cut the



South African troops line a street during a hunt for dissidents in a combined operation with police in Sebokeng township.

Troops Occupy Black Towns In South Africa

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

SEBOKENG TOWNSHIP, South Africa — The South African government sent a combined force of 7,000 soldiers and police into three black townships south of Johannesburg on Tuesday in the one of the biggest crackdowns on political dissent mounted in this country.

The security forces, backed by armored vehicles, threw cordons around the segregated townships of Sebokeng, Sharpeville and Bopetong, in which there has been racial unrest for nearly two months. They then moved from house to house searching the inhabitants. The townships have an estimated population of 225,000.

By late Tuesday night 363 people had been arrested, mostly for "minor crimes," a police spokesman said.

It was the first time the South African authorities had used such a technique of mass searches to seek out dissidents whom they regard as political agitators. It was also the first time the army had been employed so openly to quell racial unrest.

Louis Le Grange, the minister of law and order, said the operation was launched to "rid the area of criminal and revolutionary elements" behind the unrest.

Black political movements denounced the operation as an act of aggression equivalent to civil war and warned that it would lead to increased racial bitterness.

The scale of the raid and the overt use of the army, which was not called in during the more extensive 1976 disturbances in the black township of Soweto, reflect an anxiety on the part of the South African government that the current unrest is becoming politically threatening.

The unrest began in early September as the government was inaugurating a new national constitution that gives limited political rights to people of mixed-race and Asian origin but continues to exclude the 73-percent African majority.

Tuesday's raids began at 2 A.M. in Sebokeng. The soldiers, who made up the bulk of the task force, formed a tight cordon around the township, taking up positions with automatic rifles. They were backed up by scores of heavily armored troop carriers.

Other soldiers lined the streets in a similar close formation to stop people from moving about when the searches began, a police spokesman explained at a briefing later in the day.

A battery of searchlights was switched on to illuminate the dim township, and police officers dressed in camouflage uniforms began the house-to-house searches.

After each house was searched a red label was fixed to the door, and the members of the household had a red label stuck to their clothing. A police spokesman, Colonel Leon Mettel, explained that this was to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Head of Aquino Panel Says General, 6 Soldiers Plotted Killing

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — The head of the citizens panel investigating the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., accused an air force general and six soldiers Tuesday of having plotted to kill the Philippine opposition leader last year. President Ferdinand E. Marcos then ordered their immediate prosecution before a special civilian court.

Another report by the rest of the five-member board is to be released Wednesday. Board sources said that the majority report would allege a wider military conspiracy, including General Fabian C. Ver, chief of the armed forces and a close associate of President Marcos.

Corazon J. Agrava, 69, the panel chairman, said that she and the other board members differed on how far and how high the level of liability should be.

However, the board has rejected unanimously government claims that a lone gunman, Rolando Galman, an alleged Communist, was somehow able to penetrate a 1,192-man security guard around Manila International Airport and shoot Mr. Aquino at point-blank range.

Mr. Aquino was shot and killed Aug. 21, 1983, after returning from three years of self-exile in the United States. Mr. Galman was shot and killed by security guards.

The Aquino assassination galva-

nized public opposition to the Marcos government, precipitated an economic crisis and prompted a re-evaluation of the U.S. government's policy towards the Philippines.

In her 121-page report, Mrs. Agrava, a retired appeals court justice, named those involved in the conspiracy as General Luther Custodio, then head of the aviation security command, and the six soldiers closest to Mr. Aquino when he was killed.

Mrs. Agrava concluded that Mr. Aquino was shot in the back of the head on the steps leading down from the plane while he was under military escort, about 10 seconds after he left the aircraft. This directly contradicts the military story, which claimed that the opposition politician was killed on the tarmac, after the lone gunman managed to slip through the security.

The Agrava report did not name which of the military escorts shot Mr. Aquino, saying that any of the six soldiers nearby could have done it. To pinpoint the actual assassin might not be provable beyond reasonable doubt with the available evidence, the report states.

Similarly, Mrs. Agrava's report did not find sufficient evidence to



Corazon Agrava, who headed the investigation of the assassination of Benigno Aquino, the Philippines opposition leader, signs a minority report for President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

go higher in the military hierarchy than General Custodio. It stated specifically that General Ver was not one of those who plotted the assassination.

In response to the charges, General Custodio said, "God knows my men and I are not guilty." He expressed confidence that they would be found innocent in court.

For President Marcos, the board's finding of military conspiracy poses a challenge to his government, although its effect would appear to be blunted by the board's split decision.

Immediately after the assassination, Mr. Marcos said that the evidence supported the military's version of events. Last month, however, he distanced himself from the military claims, saying that it did not reflect his personal opinion.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Lloyd's of London Plans Satellite Recovery Mission

LONDON — Lloyd's of London said Tuesday it would take the lead in a salvage operation in space to recover two communications satellites that were launched into faulty orbits by the U.S. space shuttle.

Stephen Merrett, an underwriter for the British insurance syndicate, said the U.S. space shuttle would be hired next month to recover and return the satellites to Earth. The satellites would then be refurbished and resold to the highest bidder.

The proceeds of the sale would help the syndicate recover part of its \$180-million insurance loss on the space vehicles, Mr. Merrett said. The two satellites, one owned by Western Union and the other by the government of Indonesia, went into the wrong orbits after they were launched by the shuttle in February, rendering them useless.

The salvage syndicate, which includes insurers in Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy, will pay \$4.5 million (\$5.4 million) to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for use of the shuttle, and just over \$4 million to Hughes Aircraft Co. for the equipment required for the operation.

Lloyd's said it hoped the satellites could be resold for about \$58 million. The rescue attempt is to be made on the shuttle's next mission, which begins Nov. 7.

UNESCO Holds Down Budget Rise

PARIS — UNESCO has, for the first time, approved a budget plan based on no real growth, a decision that could affect the United States' decision to withdraw from the agency at the end of this year.

In a vote Monday night, the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization approved a resolution calling for the draft two-year budget for 1986 and 1987 to be set at the 1984-1985 level of \$391 million, with inflation added.

The detailed budget will not be approved until the next UNESCO general conference in a year.

UNESCO's refusal to accept no real growth in its current budget was one reason cited by the Reagan administration for its decision to withdraw from the organization.

The developing nations originally wanted UNESCO to plan for 2 percent annual growth in 1986 and 1987. Instead they accepted a compromise text that left open the possibility of additional spending.

The final resolution called on UNESCO's Secretariat to submit additional proposals amounting to up to 2 percent of the budget to aid developing nations.

The board session, which ended Monday, approved some internal reform moves but other Western demands for change were blocked or postponed.

Security Council Members

The United Nations General Assembly on Monday named four new members to the Security Council but was deadlocked over a fifth seat. The New York Times reported that the United Nations in New York.

The four nations named to two-year terms on the 15-member body were Australia and Denmark, replacing the Netherlands and Malta; Trinidad and Tobago in place of Nicaragua; and Thailand for Pakistan.

An impasse developed over a replacement for Zimbabwe when the African bloc was unable to agree on a candidate. After several ballots, Ethiopia, a Soviet ally, had 83 votes and Somalia had 72, both short of the two-thirds required.

Thailand's candidacy was challenged by Mongolia, and four ballots were required.



MITTERRAND IN LONDON — President Francois Mitterrand of France, accompanied by Prince Philip, inspected an honor guard Tuesday as he began a four-day state visit.

INSIDE

■ EC ministers make progress in talks on the entry of Spain and Portugal. Page 2.

■ The "Star Wars" dispute in Sunday's presidential debate ignored the scientific problems involved. Page 3.

■ Harvard study says CIA promoted pro-neutron bomb articles in European press. Page 5.

■ Oskar Werner, the Austrian stage actor and movie star, died at the age of 61. Page 5.

■ Excerpts from the CIA's psychological warfare manual for Nicaraguan guerrillas. Page 6.

■ Exxon Corp. lifted third-quarter net by 4.1 percent but Ashland Oil Inc. posted a big loss. Page 9.

■ U.S. factories saw durable goods orders fall 4.3 percent last month. Page 9.

TOMORROW

Campaigns for the U.S. House of Representatives are setting new spending records.

Against All Odds, Official Bringing Discipline to Cairo's Chaotic Traffic

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

CAIRO — "I don't believe in the impossible," said Ahmed Rushdi, Egypt's new interior minister.

As a demonstration, Mr. Rushdi started a campaign about three months ago to promote what he called "discipline in the streets."

At the time, Egyptians scoffed. No one, they said, could untangle Cairo's traffic congestion and create order in the chaotic streets of this sprawling city of 14 million people and almost as many cars. It was tantamount to moving the Pyramids.

But against all odds, Mr. Rushdi's campaign appears to be working.

"You haven't seen anything yet," declared Mr. Rushdi, a wiry, vivacious man of almost 60 years who was interviewed recently in his office at the ministry. "I've only been in office 82 days."

Only a man who rejects the concept of impossibility would tackle Cairo's traffic problems. In this society of consensus and conformity,

Cairo's streets are the last bastion of anarchy. Cars career past red lights as Egyptian policemen wave their red plastic traffic batons in disapproval, to no avail.

Pedestrians pour onto the streets to escape the sidewalks, where people vie with parked cars for space. The city's few marked crosswalks are ignored by drivers and pedestrians alike. People cross streets when and where they see fit, dodging motorized and donkey-powered vehicles, baby carriages and bicycles.

Cars park two, three and even four abreast on major shopping streets. Taxis stop without warning in mid-road to let passengers disembark.

Idled cars belch fumes into the heavily polluted air; horns honk in desperation and anger.

Mr. Rushdi, who was an assistant to the previous interior minister before President Hosni Mubarak promoted him, has been appalled by the spectacle during his 30 years in law enforcement and as head of Cairo's security police.

"I have seen people die who were in ambulances that could not reach hospitals," he said. "People have burned to death in fires because our rescue cars, police vehicles, and fire trucks could not get to fires."

But more than that, he said, the campaign for discipline in the streets was a far broader war.

"This anarchy is not in keeping with Egyptian traditions or our national character," he argued. "Egyptians are Pharaonic people. Throughout history we have been disciplined and orderly; we have craved leadership and central authority."

He continued, "We intend to reclaim this heritage, beginning with the streets."

At lunchtime and late at night, Mr. Rushdi takes to the streets in his black government Mercedes-Benz, complete with phone and walkie-talkie, to supervise the campaign and to talk to Egyptians about the program and their complaints on other matters.

One day, he and his driver were racing to the scene of a major traffic accident. His driver ran a red



Ahmed Rushdi

light. A traffic policeman, unaware that the car contained the minister, demanded that the vehicle stop and began writing a ticket. The minister's chauffeur argued. Didn't he know who was inside the Mercedes, the driver protested.

Mr. Rushdi emerged from the vehicle, equally outraged, not at the policeman, but at his driver. He gave the driver a tongue-lashing and a fine. The policeman received a bonus.

"It's called democracy," Mr. Rushdi explained. "The law should apply to all equally."

Some Illinois Doubters Won Back by President

By Martin Schram
Washington Post Service

HANOVER PARK, Illinois — On Sunday night in this suburb of Chicago, some of President Ronald Reagan's voters came home.

Two weeks before, these middle-class Republicans, Democrats and independents found their faith in the president unexpectedly shaken by his first debate with Walter F. Mondale.

That encounter had left them with doubts about Mr. Reagan's age, competence and command with new respect for his Democratic challenger.

But after watching the second presidential debate of 1984 in the home of Susan and Michael Talbot, these Chicago suburbanites were restored to the Reagan column.

These voters were among a group of 19 assembled by The Washington Post. The group was in no way a scientific sample of the electorate nationwide.

Viewed from the Talbots' family room, Mr. Reagan seemed to have performed well enough to guaran-

tee his return to the presidency for another four years, even though his responses and his record were not without flaws.

And Mr. Mondale, after a strong beginning, seemed to put himself on automatic pilot and drifted on unconvincingly. He left his supporters in the room dispirited and gave those leaning to Mr. Reagan no new reason to abandon their leader.

The only note of cheer for Mr. Mondale is that the gender gap cuts a wide swath through Hanover Park.

Diane Johnson, Judy Cherry and Mary DeFranco remained solidly for Mr. Mondale — even more solidly than they were before. Their concerns about Mr. Reagan's lack of accomplishment in arms control, his "Star Wars" space defense plan and his policy in Lebanon solidified their opposition to the candidate whom their husbands were ready to rally behind on Sunday night.

According to a Mondale senior

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

كلنا من الادل

EC Ministers Approve Several Points on Entry For Spain, Portugal

LUXEMBOURG — Talks on the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Community appeared to have progressed on some key issues after two days of discussions among community ministers but no agreement was reached on fisheries and wine, two of the most sensitive elements in the negotiations, diplomats said Tuesday.

Austin Deasy, the Irish agriculture minister who headed the farm ministers' meeting on wine, said, "The extent of the blockage at today's meeting was considerable."

Mr. Deasy said that he believed it "quite likely" that the problem of wine surpluses would have to be addressed by heads of state of the 10 members at their summit in Dublin in December.

Foreign ministers failed to agree how much access the Spanish fishing fleet, the fourth largest in the world, should have to community waters.

Late Monday, the ministers accepted a "mini-package" on some essential aspects of admission.

The package covers the phasing

out of high customs duties, the status of emigrant Iberian families and olive oil production.

Both sides said that with agreement on the mini-package, they were optimistic that Spain and Portugal had a real chance of joining the community by the target date of Jan. 1, 1986.

Fernando Morán, the Spanish foreign minister, who was in Luxembourg to follow the progress of the talks, said he was satisfied that the seven-year-old negotiations had entered their final phase.

Mr. Morán said a decisive negotiating marathon would be held in Brussels on Nov. 28.

Negotiations would have to be completed by the end of this year to allow for ratification of the accession treaties by national parliaments before the target date, diplomats said.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, commented: "It is a tight timetable, but I think there is a reasonable chance of it being met."

The 10 community members remained divided over the extent of access that the Spanish fishing fleet should have in community waters.

Britain, France, West Germany, Denmark and Ireland see the Spaniards as a threat to their own troubled fishing industries and want to keep them out of their waters until the year 2000.

The EC already has a growing wine surplus and ministers were looking at ways of curbing overproduction both before and after the two countries join.

Diplomats said a potentially disruptive incident involving a Spanish trawler, which sank during the weekend after being fired on by an Irish naval vessel for alleged illegal fishing, had been treated by both sides as a separate issue. In the incident, the ship reached English waters before the crew abandoned ship and the vessel sank.

Gift Shop Is Said to Sell Secret U.S. Space Plans

WASHINGTON — A gift shop at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston is selling souvenir envelopes that provide detailed drawings and the official code name of a top secret navy space project, according to Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine.

The aerospace industry publication said the souvenir postal covers, which sell for \$1, show a detailed drawing of the Whitecloud satellite — a mother spacecraft and three smaller craft that can be separated in orbit to fan out over a large area and scan the oceans.



SQUATTERS EVICTED — Police in central Amsterdam cleared a building Tuesday on the Singel canal, third from right, that squatters had considered an important base. Officers charged a street barricade erected in another part of the city and reported arresting five persons. About 7,000 people squat in hundreds of buildings in Amsterdam.

President Wins Back Some Doubters

(Continued from Page 1)

adviser, Richard Leone, the former president had come into the debate aiming for a specific group of voters: people who, after the first debate, either had new doubts about Mr. Reagan's competence or who viewed Mr. Mondale more favorably but were still not ready to declare their support.

Everyone in the group who fit that description wound up moving more solidly behind Mr. Reagan by the end of the debate.

"I thought Reagan did much better than in the last debate," said Sanford Johnson, a Republican marketing specialist who had left the first debate with strong misgiv-

ings. "He seemed more relaxed, more well rested."

At the end of the debate, Mr. Johnson cast his ballot for Mr. Reagan, without the question mark that accompanied it two weeks before.

Those who came as Mondale supporters volunteered that Mr. Reagan had performed far better than they would have liked.

"Reagan seemed more up on what he was talking about, more up on foreign policy," said Mr. Talbot, a Mondale backer and a Democrat who runs a small truck-parts business. "But some points Mondale made about him not knowing what was going on hit home."

Those who returned to the Rea-

gan fold were willing to overlook the lack of success on arms control and their differences over his foreign policies as they championed the president's economic approach.

"Things like that happen," Bud Cherry said of the controversies over Nicaragua and Lebanon. "A president can't be on top of everything."

His wife, Judy, saw things from a different perspective. "I can see that things are better" economically, she said. "But I am stronger for Mondale now because of the one point I have been waiting to hear them talk about, and that's the nuclear thing. The whole Star Wars thing. It makes no sense to me to keep escalating this thing."

With the debates over, and just two weeks of campaigning left, the dilemma for Mr. Mondale is how to win the support of Monty Clark.

Mr. Clark remains on paper the sort of voter Mr. Mondale had to have: a former president of the local teachers' union whose national federation has endorsed Mr. Mondale, a Democrat who twice voted for the Carter-Mondale ticket, a thoughtful man who has voiced serious doubts about Mr. Reagan's social policies and Lebanon decisions and who believes the Star Wars plan is "a pipe dream — it could precipitate a war."

But on Sunday night he cast his sample ballot for Mr. Reagan. "In the final analysis, we must be strong internally," he said.

Chernenko Says Soviet Must Expand Its Farmland

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service
MOSCOW — In what diplomats judged to be a significant shift in Soviet agricultural policy, President Konstantin U. Chernenko announced on Tuesday a vast land reclamation project that he said would greatly reduce the ravages of famine weather on Soviet crops.

He presented the program at a one-day meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee at which he admitted a substantial shortfall in this year's grain harvest.

The meeting also raised new questions about the political lineup in the ruling Politburo. Despite speculation that the meeting would produce personnel changes, none was announced.

Diplomats noted that a speech spelling out details of the farm program was made by Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov. Agriculture has been the domain of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the 53-year-old Politburo member who has been considered the second-in-command behind Mr. Chernenko and as the champion of younger members of the Soviet leadership who favor change.

Diplomats said that Mr. Gorbachev's absence from the limelight at the meeting could suggest that he had been freed of responsibility for agriculture in light of his more important role. But they also noted that no hint was given of a new agriculture secretary and that the program outlined by Mr. Chernenko seemed to contradict much of what Mr. Gorbachev had stressed in the past.

Mr. Chernenko said that under the new program, the area of irrigated or drained lands would be increased by 30 percent by the year 2000.

He declared that this would "indisputably open up a new and major stage in raising the fertility of lands... as a result, the country will be able to produce nearly one half of its gross crop harvest irrespective of weather fluctuations."

The announcement was received with some surprise by diplomats who have been following Soviet agricultural policy. The thrust of that policy over the last two years, since the enactment of a broad "food program," has been to seek increased production through improved management, increased efficiency, better machinery, decentralized administration and improved incentives rather than through enormous new schemes.

Although Mr. Chernenko mentioned them, he seemed to diplomats to return to an earlier era of massive investments in land reclamation, a policy that had been criticized by economists and ecologists.

WORLD BRIEFS

British Miners Agree to New Talks

LONDON (AP) — Britain's striking coal miners unexpectedly agreed to a new round of talks with the National Coal Board Tuesday as negotiations continued with mine foremen who have scheduled a strike that could paralyze the country's remaining working mines. The talks are to be held Thursday, the day the foremen have threatened to strike.

The negotiations will be held under the auspices of the independent Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, which was the host Tuesday for all the main figures in the disputes in Britain's mining industry, as well as the heads of the national labor federation, the Trades Union Congress.

Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, which has been on strike since March 12, met separately with heads of the TUC. Later in the day, Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, and top aides unexpectedly joined the talks between the coal board and the foremen's union in London.

González Rejects Full NATO Inclusion

MADRID (Reuters) — Prime Minister Felipe González said Monday that Spain should remain a member of NATO, but he opposed full military integration with the alliance.

Laying down foreign and military policy goals in a speech to the parliament, Mr. González said this would be his recommendation when the government called a referendum on NATO membership before February 1986. His Socialist Party was elected two years ago with a promise to hold a vote on NATO and freeze integration into the alliance's military structure when it took office.

Mr. González said he believed that Spain should not renounce its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which it joined in 1982. "I would be against renouncing the treaty," he said. It was the first time that he had clearly spelled out his views on NATO membership.

U.S. Veterans Hurt in Philippine Fire

BAGUIO, Philippines (UPI) — Fire swept a hotel in the mountain city of Baguio late Tuesday, killing at least four persons and injuring at least 44, most of them American veterans of World War II, officials at Baguio General Hospital said. They said the injury toll was expected to rise. The cause of the fire was not immediately known.

Guests leaped from windows of the four-story, government-owned Pines Hotel and others were seen slipping from rescue ropes, officials and witnesses said. All four of the dead had suffered chest injuries apparently sustained in leaping from windows. The Americans were attending a convention of World War II veterans.

The colonial-style hotel is considered the finest in Baguio, a city about 125 miles (200 kilometers) north of Manila. The resort city is the summer home of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Israel Declares Wage, Price Freeze

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Israeli officials decided Tuesday to fight the country's 800 percent annual inflation rate by freezing wages and prices Nov. 1 for at least four months, Israel radio said. The officials, who included Prime Minister Shimon Peres, rejected an alternative plan to tie the shekel's value to the U.S. dollar.

The government will be asking manufacturers and the powerful Histadrut labor association, representing a majority of employees, to agree to the freeze. The officials acted under the dual pressures of having to deal with the economy and keeping the shekel as Israel's own unit of currency.

The officials rejected a separate plan to stabilize the economy that would have tied the increasingly valueless shekel to the dollar. A year ago, Yoram Avidor, then the finance minister, was forced to resign within hours after proposing such a "dollarization" plan. But with the economy worsening, officials revived the idea, again unsuccessfully.

Greens Do Well in Finnish Local Vote

HELSINKI (AP) — Final municipal election totals announced on Tuesday showed the Greens and other new anti-establishment groups did well in Helsinki and other cities while the Communists were the main losers throughout the country.

The Social Democrats lost ground but remained the country's largest party with 24.8 percent of the vote, compared to 25.5 percent in 1980. Kalevi Sorsa, the Social Democratic prime minister, said he saw "no reason for any changes in the government" resulting from the voting Sunday and Monday.

The Conservatives won 23.0 percent, one-tenth of 1 percent more than their 22.9 percent in 1980; the Center Party took 20.2 percent, the Communists 13.9 percent, compared to 16.6 percent in 1980, the Rural Party 5.3 percent, the Swedish People's Party 5.0 percent, the Christian League 3.1 percent, the Greens 2.9 percent; the Constitutional Party 0.4 percent and others 1.4 percent.

General Cited As Plotter

(Continued from Page 1)

and pledged to prosecute whoever was implicated by the citizen's panel. But if high-ranking officers are prosecuted, that could pit Mr. Marcos against the military, one of the most powerful institutions in Philippine society and one of Mr. Marcos' most loyal supporters during his 19-year rule.

Yet the report by Mrs. Agrava, finding a more limited military conspiracy, seems to give President Marcos an opportunity for limiting the damage to his regime. He seized on the findings of Mrs. Agrava in a televised address Tuesday evening: "I have directed the minister of justice to take all appropriate and speedy action on the board's report without letting a day pass," the president said. "I have chosen under my discretionary powers to refer this case to our civil courts."

Opposition leaders were critical of the split decision by the board and charged government interference. Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, which includes the main opposition parties, said that Mrs. Agrava rode roughshod over the majority of board members. "We see the hand of Marcos here," he said.

Many, too, are skeptical of the president's pledge of speedy prosecution, particularly of high-ranking officers close to Mr. Marcos.

Fabius to Shun French-Soviet Fete

PARIS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has decided not to attend celebrations in Paris marking the 60th anniversary of French-Soviet diplomatic relations because of the detention of Jacques Abouchar, a French journalist, in Afghanistan, sources close to Mr. Fabius said Tuesday.

The French Communist Party announced that it was suspending relations with the Peoples' Democratic Party of Afghanistan until Mr. Abouchar, sentenced to 18 years in prison for illegal entry after being captured with a group of rebels, is released.

Abdullah Keshimand, the Afghan charge d'affaires, told a French parliamentary delegation, "Requests for immediate release are inadmissible and show a deep ignorance of existing procedures in our country. The only thing which can be obtained is a pardon pronounced by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council."

India, Pakistan Troops Exchange Fire

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Indian and Pakistani soldiers exchanged heavy fire on their border in Kashmir after Pakistani troops started digging trenches in a disputed zone, the Press Trust of India reported Monday.

The news agency quoted official sources in Poonch, a border town in India's Jammu and Kashmir state, as saying one house on the Indian side was badly damaged in the shooting but that there were no civilian casualties. The sources said clashes started Oct. 18 in Poonch district's Khari area and had since spread to exchanges of small-arms fire along a 30-mile (50-kilometer) stretch of border between the Indian towns of Balakote and Bagyal.

For the Record

The European Parliament endorsed Tuesday in Strasbourg, France, a proposal to end daylight saving time on the second Sunday of October for all 10 member states of the European Community. The eight continental EC countries now end summer time on the last Sunday of September, and Britain and Ireland at the end of October.

The United States Information Service has reopened its office in Baghdad 26 years after closing it during the 1958 revolution that toppled the Iraqi monarchy, diplomats said Tuesday. They said the opening of the office was a prelude to the restoration of diplomatic relations between Iraq and the United States, severed in 1967 after the Arab-Israeli war. (Reuters)

Troops Occupy Black Towns in South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

show that they had been "vetted" and could move about freely.

Toward dawn, as people began leaving for work, they were stopped at roadblocks and searched, after which they had a hand painted with a red dye before being allowed to continue.

When they returned from work this evening they had to show either their red label or stained hand before being allowed back into the township.

The label bore a printed slogan that said, "I am your friend, trust me," part of a public relations attempt to present the raid as an operation to rid the township of troublemakers. Police spokesmen

said that many township dwellers had told them they were pleased the raid had taken place so that life could get back to normal.

Not many of those whom reporters were able to interview seemed to feel that way, however.

Lantem Makhaye, 18, said he was "real scared" when five police officers pounded on the door of his parents' door at three in the morning.

"They came into my room and shone torches in my face," Mr. Makhaye said. "They opened drawers and rummaged about among my clothes, but they didn't say anything and they didn't take anything. After a few minutes they left and went next door."

"The searches were fairly superficial," a second police spokesman, Lieutenant Henry Beck, said. "Most lasted only a few minutes, but at some houses, when we found the sort of things we were looking for, they took longer."

Lieutenant Beck said these "things" included illegal firearms. Colonel Mellett said, however, that none of those arrested had been charged under the security laws.

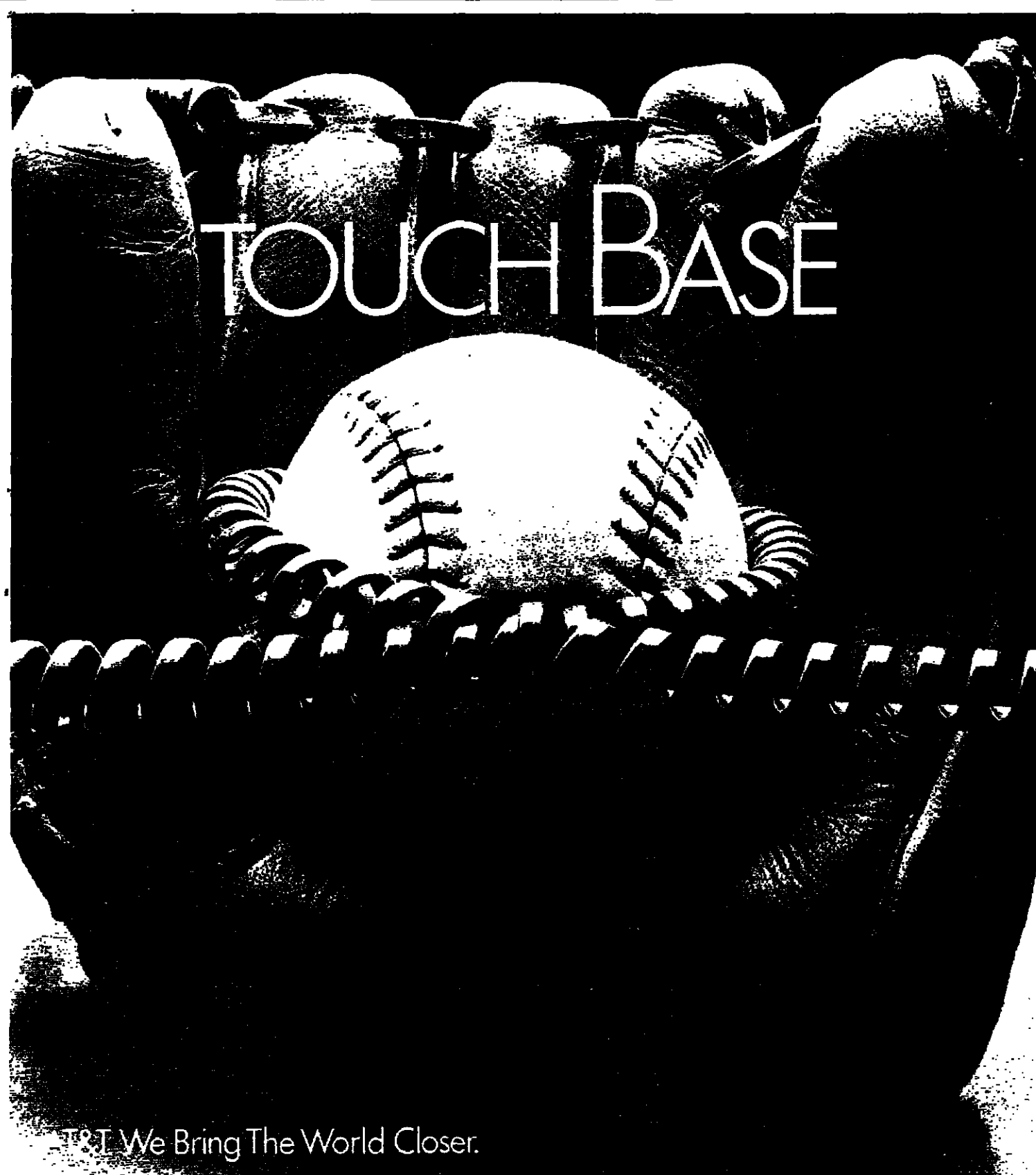
During the late afternoon the raiding force pulled out of Sebokeng and began similar searches in Sharpeville and Botshabane.

U.S. Deplores Action

The State Department said Tuesday that South Africa was engaging in repression in the black townships, United Press International reported from Washington.

"We deeply regret this latest action by the South African government," John Hughes, a department spokesman, said.

MARY BLUME
IN THE WEEKEND SECTION
OF FRIDAYS HT



So many things can remind you of the folks back home. Sure they're far away. But you can feel close again just by picking up the phone. So go for a homer. Call the U.S. It's a warm, wonderful way to say you really care.



UNIVERSITY DEGREE
For Life, Academic & Work Experience
You may qualify!
BACHELORS, MASTERS OR DOCTORATE
See detailed resume
for a free evaluation.
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
18000 Ventura Blvd. (407), Encino, CA 91436 U.S.A.

**ANY U.S. BOOK IN PRINT
DELIVERED FAST**
ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD
For order form write: Dist. Int'l
Cooperative Book Service of America, International
Reading, Massachusetts 01827, U.S.A.

Debaters' Confrontation Over 'Star Wars' System Ignored Hard Realities

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan called it a step toward his "ultimate dream" of ridding the world of nuclear weapons. Walter F. Mondale said that it would place the survival of the world in the hands of fallible computers that might trigger nuclear holocaust by mistaking an oil well fire in Siberia for a Soviet missile attack.

Both presidential candidates, in their debate Sunday night, were talking about the same thing: Mr. Reagan's "Star Wars" plan for a shield in space to protect the United States against nuclear missiles.

In their politically charged confrontation, however, both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale took rhetorical liberties with an extremely complex issue and painted a broad-brush black and white picture of nuclear strategy that is only beginning to be analyzed by national security specialists.

The two debaters clashed on virtually every aspect of the controversial program, from its scope and goal to Mr. Reagan's proposal that the technology, which is based on laser beams, could ultimately be shared with the Soviet Union.

Asked whether he would share this information with the Russians, Mr. Reagan replied, "Why not? Why not sit down and get rid of all these weapons and free us from this offensive threat... What is wrong with that?"

Mr. Mondale said he sharply disagreed with the "dangerous" idea of sharing advanced U.S. technology. "The thought that we would share with the Soviets is a total nonstarter," he said.

Instead, he said, the United States should move immediately to negotiate a ban on weapons in space.

"Why don't we stop this now and draw a line to keep the heavens safe from war?" Mr. Mondale asked.

Mr. Reagan, who said earlier in the debate that "a nuclear war can

never be won and must never be fought," said that Mr. Mondale's opposition to a defensive system amounted to support for "MAD—mutual assured destruction."

Mr. Reagan held out hope for a worldwide "umbrella" against incoming weapons that could make nuclear missiles obsolete and free the superpowers from constant dread of attack.

For his part, Mr. Mondale accused the president of proposing a dangerous new arms race, arguing that a Star Wars system would require such hair-trigger reaction times that it "would delegate to computers the question of starting a war."

Among outside experts, some question Mr. Mondale's "hair-trigger" description and suggest that there may someday be a place for such a system. But there is also widespread agreement that Mr. Reagan's "ultimate-dream" description of Star Wars goes well beyond anything now considered possible.

The consensus among specialists is that the program would be extremely costly and technically difficult, perhaps impossible.

"Our military knows and has said publicly that an outright 'Astrodome' space defense is impossible," said Richard Garwin, an IBM nuclear physicist and an outspoken Star Wars opponent.

Even a decision on whether to try to build such a defense remains at least five years away, Mr. Reagan himself has said that the "formidable technical tasks... may not be accomplished before the end of this century."

Moreover, critics and advocates agree that the Russians will seek a comparable system, if they are not already well along with one, and that such a defense could destabilize the nuclear balance of power unless carefully paced so that neither side lagged badly.

Mr. Reagan announced the program, to the surprise of Pentagon and most key administration officials, in March 1983.

Only 10 years earlier, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a treaty banning anti-ballistic-missile systems. At that time, the two superpowers agreed that ABMs would not work because each side could add offensive missiles more cheaply than the other could build defensive ones.

But the development of lasers and other "beam" weapons, along with enormously faster and cheaper data-processing devices and extremely sensitive tracking instruments, created the potential for speed-of-light weapons to destroy missiles well before they re-enter the atmosphere and approach their target.

Rocket plumes make missiles easy to track during the three to five minutes after launching. More important, even missiles carrying multiple warheads and decoys provide only a single target at that stage.

Warheads that survive the first five minutes might be intercepted during the midcourse phase of their 20- to 30-minute journey. Finally, according to the Star Wars scenario, warheads might be destroyed when they re-entered the atmosphere by interceptor missiles ringing U.S. missile fields and cities.

The problem with Star Wars is "it won't work and it's dangerous to try," according to Mr. Garwin of IBM, one of the nation's eminent defense scientists. "For any defense to be viable, it must be perfect, and we just can't achieve that. If a fraction of the Soviets' 10,000 strategic nuclear warheads got through, the United States would be destroyed."



President Reagan gets a bear hug from the Medford, Oregon, mascot at a political rally.

Reagan Heckled at Oregon Campus In First Disruption of His Campaign

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

PORTLAND, Ore. — President Ronald Reagan was loudly heckled Tuesday by protesters at the University of Portland, turning what began as a neatly scripted campaign rally into a shouting match between rival partisans.

It was the first time this year that protesters made it through the tight screen campaign officials have used to keep protesters away from Mr. Reagan's rallies. It also marked the first disruption on the many college campuses Mr. Reagan has campaigned at this fall. Two hecklers were ejected from the hall.

James Lake, Mr. Reagan's campaign press secretary, said the heckling was organized by an "anti-Reagan coalition" and re-

flected "a certain amount of desperation on the part of partisans of the opposition."

Later, at a rally in Seattle, Mr. Reagan said the Democratic nominee, Walter F. Mondale, did not represent the same kind of Democrat on foreign policy and defense issues as the late Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

When "Jackson cast a vote for America's defense, you would not only find Walter Mondale voting against him, but on 37 of 38 times, you found him voting with George McGovern," Mr. Reagan said.

The Portland protesters numbered less than two dozen inside the Earl A. Chiles sports arena, carrying placards such as "The Reagan Administration lies about Central America" and "The finger

on the button is senile." One protester strapped a mock MX missile to his back.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan sharply attacked Mr. Mondale's voting record in the Senate on defense issues.

Speaking at the Rockwell International assembly plant, in Palmdale, California, where the B-1 bomber is built, Mr. Reagan said, "If it were up to my opponent, I'm afraid Rockwell might still be building the B-25; that is, if you were building anything at all."

The truth is, if all his votes had prevailed America would barely have any defense, any real means to protect the peace, any chance to preserve freedom — and we can't afford that kind of protection," he said.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Issue of Censure Arises in Illinois Race

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois (AP) — More than a year after a Republican conservative, Daniel B. Crane, made a tearful apology for his sexual liaison with a 17-year-old girl page in the House, the issue has come up in his campaign for re-election.

His Democratic opponent, Terry Bruce, a four-term state senator, draws a fine line between the censure and the affair that prompted it. "The censure is an official House act," said Mr. Bruce. "His moral conduct with the page is something we have not brought up and don't plan to bring up."

But Mr. Crane's campaign manager, Mike Young, described Democratic radio advertisements that refer to the censure as "vicious and distasteful," the act of a "desperate" candidate.

Bishops Decry Emphasis on Abortion

WASHINGTON (WP) — Twenty-three Catholic bishops said here they are "gravely concerned" that preoccupation with abortion is overshadowing "the threat of nuclear warfare" in evaluating candidates for public office.

"One cannot examine abortion as though that were the only moral issue facing our people," the bishops said in a statement released Monday at Georgetown University.

Senatorial Foes Clash in New Jersey

NEW YORK (NYT) — Senator Bill Bradley, who is running for a second term in New Jersey, and Mary V. Mochary, his Republican challenger, clashed sharply Monday over economic policy and the Reagan administration's actions in Nicaragua.

Senator Bradley, who opposed President Ronald Reagan's tax cuts in 1981, said they had helped create a "mountain of debt" that had increased U.S. borrowing from abroad. Mrs. Mochary, who was formerly the mayor of Montclair, New Jersey, said the tax cuts had encouraged "unprecedented" economic growth and had reduced inflation and interest rates.

Mondale, in Post-Debate Critique, Calls Reagan Detached, Uninformed

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, on Monday made a withering critique of President Ronald Reagan, calling his Kansas City debate opponent a dangerously detached, remote and uninformed leader who has tried to shuck off responsibility for his foreign policy failures.

"Last night the American people saw with their own eyes what the problem is," Mr. Mondale told a lunch-hour rally of 15,000 people here. "They saw a president who cannot discuss a major issue without making a major mistake."

"They saw a commander in chief who is not commanding and who isn't a chief."

Mr. Mondale labeled his opponent "the most detached, the most remote, the most uninformed president in American history."

With his slashing reviews of Mr. Reagan, Mr. Mondale bid gamely, after the fact, to win Sunday night's debate on foreign policy issues. Most observers, media commentary and overnight polls had judged it a draw.

Mr. Mondale's strategists conceded Monday that the debate would result in an immediate shift of momentum for their candidate. But Mr. Mondale's campaign chairman, James A. Johnson, vowed that "last night's debate won't be over until Nov. 6."

He said President Reagan's statements and misstatements had provided ammunition for Mr. Mondale to focus the final two weeks of the campaign on questions of war and peace and on presidential competence.

The attacks on Monday suggested how differently the Mondale camp viewed this debate from the first one. After the first presidential debate in Louisville, Kentucky, on Oct. 7, Mr. Mondale let the media carry the criticism of Mr. Reagan's shaky performance. On Monday, it was his turn to attack.

Mr. Mondale warned to the task with ridicule and indignation, and he attacked from the left and the right. For example, on Mr. Reagan's proposal to share advanced-weapons technology with the Russians, he said: "That's not my idea of strength."

He accused Mr. Reagan of trying to escape responsibility for the bombing that killed 241 U.S. servicemen in Beirut last year.

■ **Beirut Charge Denied**

The New York Times reported Monday in Washington: The White House, the Pentagon and the State Department all denied Monday that the Defense De-

partment or the Joint Chiefs of Staff had recommended that the U.S. Marines be withdrawn from their barracks in Beirut.

The denials were issued in response to a charge made by Mr. Mondale in Sunday night's debate that the president had disregarded a plea from the Joint Chiefs to remove the marines.

Mr. Mondale, without citing a source, said twice during the debate that the Joint Chiefs had urged the president not to assign the marines to the barracks because they were indefensible and then five days before the Oct. 23, 1983, bombing had asked Mr. Reagan to evacuate them.

Reporters asked Monday for the source of Mr. Mondale's charge. An aide in his Washington headquarters said the only information on which Mr. Mondale had based his statement was an article in the current issue of The Nation magazine.

SKY CHANNEL
BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

PROGRAM, WEDNESDAY 24th OCTOBER

UK TIMES	18.00	17.00	18.00	18.30	19.30	20.00	20.50	22.10	22.15
	SKY MUSIC BOX	SKY MUSIC BOX PREMIERE	SKY-FI MUSIC	GREEN ACRES	THE BRADY BUNCH	THE MAGICIAN	EXPLORING THE UNKNOWN	INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SPORTS	SKY MUSIC BOX

CONTACT SKY CHANNEL, SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 636 4077 TELE 266943

Doctor Reports First Transplant Of Ovary, Tube

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — A doctor reported Tuesday that he has successfully performed the first transplant of an ovary and Fallopian tube. But so far the operation can only be performed on identical twin sisters.

"This case is exciting because it is so unusual and because it represents the culmination of a decade of advances in microsurgical procedures for infertility problems that plague 20 percent of the population," Dr. Sherman Silber of St. Luke's West Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri, said.

Dr. Silber reported on the operation at the 70th annual clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons. He is noted for performing the first microsurgical vasectomy reversal in 1975 and the first testicular transplant in 1977.

The patients were 28-year-old identical twin sisters. One wished to reverse a tubal sterilization performed after the birth of her third child; the other had lost her tubes and ovaries during an infection.

"Both were considered to be in the fairly hopeless category," said Dr. Silber.

He noted the extraordinary difficulty involved in operating on the Fallopian tube, the conduit through which the egg passes from the ovary to the uterus.

"The tube itself, at the point where it enters the uterus, is 1-70th of an inch [361 of a millimeter] in diameter, about the size of a pin-point," he said. "The stitches the surgeon makes are one one-thousandth to one two-thousandth of an inch."

Nicaraguan Newspaper Censored, Doesn't Print

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's opposition newspaper La Prensa did not appear Monday after 11 articles were censored by the government. Most concerned the announcement of an opposition presidential candidate, Virgilio Godoy Reyes, that he and his Independent Liberal Party were quitting the election campaign.

According to Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Barrant, editor of the newspaper, this marked the 14th time this year that La Prensa had not appeared following censorship of articles. "They do not let us print the news," Mr. Chamorro said. The Sandinist government announced earlier this year that, during the campaign, it would limit censorship to military matters.

LEARNING FRENCH

ALL LEVELS
Mini-Group classes
Quartier: BOURSE-OPERA
10, rue de Valenciennes 75002 PARIS
Tel: 508.96.94

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

OV: UGC Biarritz, UGC Odéon,
Les Montparnasse, 3 Murat Beaubourg Halles

TOUCHSTONE FILMS Presents

Splash

She was the woman of Allen's dreams.
She had large dark eyes,
a beautiful smile
and a great pair of fins.

PARIS - FRANCE
happy crazy '84

CRAZY HORSE
for and away
the best nude revue
in the universe
... loves the press

KATHY SHRINER
FOLIE RUSSE
CABARET

LOEWS MONTE-CARLO
phone: (043) 80.85.00

SBM - LOEWS CASINO
Café - Bar - Black-Jack
Slot machines

LONDON'S FAMOUS NIGHTSPOT

Stringfellows

SUPERB FRENCH RESTAURANT & DISCOTHEQUE
A la Carte 8 p.m. till 3 a.m. Breakfast 10 p.m. till 2.30 a.m.
STAR PARTY DISCO 11.30 p.m. till 3 a.m.
Upper St. Martin's Lane, London WC2H 9FF Tel: 01-240 5534

ZURICH'S BEST
The Night Club
with ambience
terrasse
Tel: 01-251 1075
11.30 p.m. till 2 a.m.

HOSPITALITY FIT FOR A PHAROAH.
~THE NILE HILTON~
FOR 25 YEARS CAIRO'S PREMIER HOTEL.

FOR RESERVATIONS TELEPHONE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTEL OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE

Dining Out

PARIS 4th
ALL FRANCE FINOT, 1 Quai Bourbon (St. Louis), 37, 48, 49. Closed Sun. & Mon. Wine bar, restaurant, lunch, dinner in 10th arr. Callers

PARIS 5th
AUBERGE DES 2 SIGNES
Authentic medieval setting with view of Notre-Dame. Closed Sunday.
46 Rue Saint-Jacques (14th) 233.46.56

PARIS 6th
LE PALANQUIN
The best wine-bar atmosphere in the heart of Saint-Germain-des-Freres. Closed Sunday.
17, rue de la Harpe (6th) 237.77.66

PARIS 8th
CITE FRANCOIS 7, Rue de l'Alain, Paris 8th.
220.56.82 & 220.58.52. Open daily 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Cytex and medical at night. Approximately FF 750.

PARIS 12th
LE TRAIN BLEU, Paris-Lyon station, 1st floor.
36,000.00. The finest "Belle Epoque" bar and restaurant. Lunch menu 170 F. wine, and service incl.

PARIS 14th
PRINCE TRAIKIN, 16 Ave. Victor-Hugo, 75116.
520.00.00. Closed Mon. and Tue. A nucleus of quality seafood for 4 generations, famous for its 1920s style. 250/200 FF.

PARIS 16th
LE COQ de la MAISON BLANCHE
27, rue de la Harpe, Paris 16th. 240.00.00. 10 m. from Eiffel Tower. Specializing in fine French cuisine. Seasonal menu. Closed Wed. and Sat. and Sun.

LONDON W1
BEAKS
10 Bond Street (off Regent St., near Piccadilly). Tel. 439.6556. London's newest coffee bar and fish restaurant. Private room available. Ideally situated for pre and post theatre meals.

LONDON W1
CRITERION BRASSERIE
Classical European brasserie. Ideal for pre and post theatre meals. Open 7 days a week. 222 Regent Street. Tel. 639.7133. Business lunches.

LONDON W1
GOLDEN CARP, 35, Grosvenor St. W1. Tel. 499.2265.

LONDON W1
KEN LO'S MEMORIES OF CHINA
69-69 Ebury St. W1. Tel. 730.7734. Probably the most prestigious Chinese restaurant in Europe. Highly recommended by the "Daily Times". The "Gourmet" and noted by Michelin. Egan Barry and "Gault & Millau" guides. Ken Lo, author of 30 Chinese cookbooks, who organizes the menu. Does his own cooking & supervises from all four main saloons of the restaurant. Szechuan, Shanghai and Pekingese, which he cooks himself.

LONDON W1
THE ADAM ROOM RESTAURANT
Lancaster Hotel, London St. W1. Tel. 01-235 6070. Tel. 779.083. English and continental cuisine in the heart of Belgrave.

LONDON W1
SAN DANIELE
Classical Italian food. Heart of Chelsea. Mon. Sat. 12.30 p.m. 6.15 a.m. 304 Fulham Rd. Tel. 332.9827.

LONDON W2
BOMBAY PALACE
World renowned chain of Indian restaurants. Exceptional hospitality, authentic food. New York, Chicago, Houston, L.A., Montreal, Toronto & Vancouver. London 7 Hyde Park St. Tel. 733.8855.

LONDON W8
MICHEL RESTAURANT
343 Kensington High St., French Nouvelle Cuisine. Comfortable surroundings with Norman Parkton photographs on walls. Open 7 days. Tel. 407.3412.

LONDON W11
MONSIEUR THOMPSONS
Tel. 727.9957.
Gourmet French, contemporary, Parisian. A superb restaurant. 29 Kensington Park Road.

LONDON W12
RENZO'S
Italian restaurant and wine bar. 10 Kensington. Tel. 405.0040. 123 p.m. 6.12 p.m. Specialty in Italian Cuisine. Food, wine bar or ground floor.

LONDON SW1
STRINGFELLOWS
London's latest nightspot. Superb French restaurant and discotheque. A la carte 8 p.m. to 3 a.m. Brunch 1.30 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. Bar open 11.30 a.m. to 3 a.m. 142-144 St. James's Place. Tel. 240.5534.

LONDON SW1
MOTCOMBS
26 Motcomb Street. Tel. 01-235.6282. After Highbridge shopping or for the special dinner. Anglo-French cuisine in heart of Belgrave. Sophisticated & comfortable atmosphere. Open Mon-Sat.

LONDON SW3
BEWICKS RESTAURANT
17, St. James's Place. Tel. 584.4883. Dinner only Mon-Sat. 7.30 - 12.00 p.m. London's most reliable restaurant. Famous for its game food for over 20 years.

LONDON SW3
DAPHNE'S
112 Grosvenor Ave. Tel. 584.4883. Dinner only Mon-Sat. 7.30 - 12.00 p.m. London's most reliable restaurant. Famous for its game food for over 20 years.

LONDON SW3
CAFE BOUCHON.
Famous original French bistro is now available at 347 Kings Rd. 7 days a week. Tel. 332.0074.

LONDON SW6
WALDO'S RESTAURANT
Owned & run by noted New Yorker, serving "New York Cuisine" with a touch of Parisian flair. 58 New Kings Rd. Putney, London. Tel. 731.2520.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Free Trade With Israel

The United States' prospective free-trade zone with Israel could be more than just a special deal for a special friend. If it persuades other major trading nations that America is serious about free trade, it could speed the process worldwide. But if it only leads others to more one-to-one compacts, it will further damage existing multilateral trade agreements.

A free-trade zone amounts to an agreement by two or more countries to remove all barriers to business among their citizens. Goods and services may cross their borders without limit or regulation. The European Community is the best working example, and it has its own arrangement with Israel. But there is no such thing as totally free trade between sovereign nations. All governments still maintain domestic subsidies and regulations that favor their own industries over their partners.

Arched across these individual agreements is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a compact of four decades ago to use multilateral agreements for gradually liberalizing and expanding all trade. Exceptions are allowed for free-trade blocs in special circumstances, but the goal remains global free trade.

Israel first sought a zone with the United States in the late 1970s. When it revived the idea last spring, the Reagan administration agreed and asked Congress for authority to negotiate. The administration says it would prefer a multilateral removal of obstacles to trade but thinks bilateral progress is better than nothing. The trade bill passed by Congress in its closing days authorizes negotiation with Israel. There have also been informal talks with Canada, but the magnitude of the

trade that would be affected has limited the focus of the talks to a few industrial sectors. There have been conversations with the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, as well. But serious bargaining with anyone except Israel would require further congressional action.

A U.S.-Israel zone will not threaten the world's trade patterns. Trade between the two last year totaled only \$3 billion. Full realization of any agreement will take years. But the agreement is important in three respects:

First, it aims to be a bold stroke, a formal commitment to open all trade. That will surely increase the two nations' commerce and assist Israel in significant ways.

Second, it will signal America's interest in widening trade in services as well as goods—things such as engineering, insurance and banking. Even as tariffs and quotas against products have been progressively slashed, there has been no broad relaxation of licensing and regulations that discriminate against service industries. Such balance is long overdue.

Finally, this initiative puts the United States on the side of liberalization at a time when contrary pressures are rising everywhere. Washington has been trying to get another multilateral negotiation started. Western Europe and Japan have persistently balked.

Free-trade zones also carry a risk. Other nations could create more zones, again carving the world into exclusive trading spheres. But that is not Washington's message. If properly understood, the accord with Israel can advance liberalization to everyone's benefit.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Unhappy Case of Peru

The two largest Latin American debtors have been managing their finances with skill and growing indications of success. But both Brazil and Mexico have strong, sophisticated economies. There are other Latin countries where things are going much less well. Peru is a particularly distressing case, a country that was in serious trouble well before the interest rates soared and the debt crisis began. Its debts, in relation to the economy that must support them, are larger than Mexico's. A sense of desperation seems to be taking hold.

After years of solid growth, the Peruvian economy stagnated in the 1970s. Some of it was bad luck, such as the shift in ocean currents that damaged the fishing. Some of the reasons lay closer to home: the country was being run by an incompetent military junta. Income per capita was flat through the decade; since 1980, according to the government, it has fallen by one-fourth.

The strangest and most dismaying sign of internal strain in Peru is the emergence over the past four years of the terrorist organization called the Sendero Luminoso, or Shining Path, drawing its support from the impoverished Indian population of the highlands. They are young people, typically, who have managed to acquire a little education, and who then find that the road to a better life is no longer open to them in a deteriorating economy. The Sendero is a rebellion aimed at everything that belongs to the modern industrial world. More

specifically, it is aimed at everything Hispanic.

That is why this small organization generates such deep apprehensions in Peru. The country's people are mainly the descendants of two distinct lines, the Spanish settlers and the Indians who were there before the conquest. The Sendero hints at a revolt of one against the other. More than 3,500 people have been killed so far in the fighting, an astonishing toll when one considers that the Sendero has never had more than a couple of thousand members.

The country's elected president, Fernando Belaunde Terry, is coming to the end of his term, and elections are to be held next spring. For reasons familiar to Americans this year, the government is not currently showing much inclination to make difficult decisions on money and deficits. In its agreement with the International Monetary Fund, Peru committed itself to a series of economic targets, but it is now drifting far off course.

Mr. Belaunde was in Washington a few weeks ago for talks with the IMF and President Reagan. He got sympathy, but not much more. The view at the IMF is that it will be difficult to help Peru until Peru decides how best to help itself. Where larger, richer Latin countries have responded to recession and crisis with vigor, Peru seems to have been immobilized. But if its government can recover its grip on the economy, Peru will deserve more substantial help from its friends abroad.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Debate: Beyond the Sweat Count

Ronald Reagan's offer, repeated in the debate (to share U.S. anti-missile technology)—while it needs to be spelled out—somewhat resembles what the United States proposed in 1946 with the Baruch plan, which provided for putting all military nuclear technology into the hands of an international organization—thus giving the Soviet Union indirect control. Stalin immediately rejected the idea, even though the Soviet Union did not yet have a nuclear bomb, a discovery which remained an American monopoly for three more years.

Today, it is more difficult to imagine that the Soviet Union would give up the nuclear parity with the United States it has fought to achieve for more than 15 years, at the cost of enormous investments in strategic armaments. Perhaps the logic of Mr. Reagan's proposal envisions a similar initiative on the part of the Russians and their technology. We are far from reaching such a goal.

—Michel Tasi in Le Monde (Paris).

The instant attention was on who won and who lost, who stumbled over facts, who picked his nose. By those lights, Mr. Reagan did indeed do rather better. He wasn't so obviously tired. He recited his carefully rehearsed gag about age with a mild grin. He didn't mander. By common consent it was either a narrow victory for Mr. Mondale or a draw; not, in any

case, the knockout that he needed. The referees of the press and television were thus at once busy deciding Nov. 6 all over bar the final hoarse shouting.

That may be right; and yet, from afar, the encounter was fascinating not so much for its stammer and sweat count as for its curious lack of ideological differences.

—The Guardian (London).

It is hard to believe the outcome of the elections depends on one or two television debates. It would be insulting the decision-making capacities of millions of Americans to assume that they would allow their voting conduct to be influenced this way.

—De Gazette (Antwerp, Belgium).

A British Ping for Reagan?

The British National Oil Company could have waited until after the American election to cut the price of oil. It doesn't help the oil-exporting countries, and it will cost the British government \$83 million in the current fiscal year. It doesn't even help Big Oil. All it helps is the people who will see the price of their gasoline and their home heating oil going down as they leave warm houses to drive to the polls. It did not cost the Reagan campaign a dime, but it will help him more than any number of paid commercials.

—Syndicated columnist Oris Pike.

FROM OUR OCT. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Caruso Thrills Fans in Berlin
BERLIN — Signor Enrico Caruso has been the main attraction in Berlin this week. His engagement call for three performances — "Carmen," "Bohème" and "I Pagliacci" — and from Berlin he goes to Bremen for one performance before leaving for New York. The opera-loving people of Berlin have been half-crazy to hear Signor Caruso. They have stood in line for hours to get tickets. It is not often that a singer like Signor Caruso bestows his favors on Berliners ears. The official reason why Mlle. Emmy Destinn failed to sing the rôle of Carmen with Signor Caruso was that she became ill suddenly. The unofficial reason seems numerous. One of them may be that she receives 1,000 marks a night, while Signor Caruso receives 10,000 marks.

1934: Gandhi Plans to Step Down
BOMBAY — Mahatma Gandhi, despite pleas from his admirers, repeated his intention (on Oct. 23) to retire from the leadership of the Indian National Congress. From followers from all parts of the country messages have poured in asking Gandhi to remain in command, but Gandhi is adamant in his intention to retire from active leadership, saying that he had become a dead weight in the movement, was disgusted with the wrangling within the Congress and felt that the reins of leadership were slipping from hands that were fit to hold them. He added that he recognized his own unworthiness to infuse the spirit of nonviolence into the minds of the Congress followers, but now he had no place and was leaving to concentrate on spreading this doctrine.

Why Once-Leery Europeans Are Pulling for Reagan

By Michael Harrison

WASHINGTON — West Europeans, who have an impressive stake in the outcome of America's presidential election, had strong doubts about Ronald Reagan in 1980 but now are mostly in the Reagan camp because they find themselves in tune with his ideas, leadership style and policies.

President Reagan's popularity among America's partners partly reflects a new European skepticism about the role of government that makes the allies more sympathetic to his minimalist approach than to Walter F. Mondale's economic and social interventionism. This is true in countries where conservatives govern, such as Britain and West Germany, but also where moderate socialists are at the helm, in France and Italy.

Moreover, the Reagan administration's market-based revival of U.S. economic growth is a major boon for troubled European economies, which only now are being pulled out of the doldrums by America's locomotive and unprecedented trade deficits. Mr. Mondale's alliance with a besieged American labor force and his embrace of protectionism to save jobs raise fears abroad that the Atlantic free ride may

abruptly end under a Democratic president.

Perhaps Mr. Reagan's major advantage for the allies is his proved ability to restore America's credibility as leader of the alliance. This role largely depends on the authority of the president himself. Europeans remember Jimmy Carter's failure in this respect and are relieved that his adroit successor has strengthened the alliance's political and military unity without the usual American resort to arrogant or heavy-handed manipulation of Atlantic affairs.

Part of Ronald Reagan's leadership success can be traced to the affability that makes him as popular abroad as at home, even if his European counterparts think that he is not their intellectual equal. After all, Jimmy Carter's superior grasp of the complex details of international issues seemed only to paralyze both him and his country. Mr. Mondale may be more capable than his former chief, but the allies prefer not to risk dealing with another confused Democratic administration.

Like Americans, the allies ask themselves if they feel more secure now than four years ago.

After the Euromissile controversy, it might appear that they would agree with Mr. Mondale and many Americans who feel that Republican defense policies have not enhanced Western security but have increased tensions to dangerous levels. European leftists and the peace movement do agree with the Mondale analysis, but much of the public and most policy-makers support Mr. Reagan's efforts to bolster U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization military strength against the Soviet menace.

Mr. Mondale's advocacy of a nuclear freeze and arms talks without conditions provoke little enthusiasm among most allied governments, who privately concur with the Reagan administration and no longer expect arms negotiations to produce significant results. Europeans might benefit from the Mondale proposal to ban weapons from space, a move that would enhance the deterrent value of earthbound British and French nuclear forces. But they also fear that Mr. Mondale's determination to reach some kind of arms agreement with Moscow might lead him to seek constraints on indepen-

dent European forces as the price of a superpower deal. Mr. Reagan resisted giving the Russians this advantage at the Geneva talks, earning the gratitude of Paris and London.

The age factor may affect judgments about Mr. Reagan's leadership capacity in the United States, but it does not seem to bother the Old World much. European allies have prospered under grand old men such as Konrad Adenauer and Charles de Gaulle, while Italy's popular octogenarian Sandro Pertini is guaranteed success if, as expected, he runs for a second presidential term next year.

Europeans support the apparent choice of many Americans because they have benefited from Mr. Reagan's economic and security policies. The allies would be as astonished as anyone in the United States and perhaps more dismayed, if Election Day produced a surprise that shook up the alliance nearly as much as American politics.

The writer is associate professor of European studies at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The Socialist International: Prestige, but Mixed Results

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Willy Brandt, the former chancellor of West Germany, has been in constant motion the last month using his immense prestige to seek to persuade the Sandinistas to modify the election rules in Nicaragua and to encourage the rebels in El Salvador to come to negotiations with President Jose Napoleon Duarte with a flexible position.

Mr. Brandt, even if he were speaking only for himself, would carry great weight — he has long been the Third World's favorite Western politician, perhaps because he works so much on the emotional level as the cerebral. But he is also taken seriously because, although out of office, he is a politician with a base.

He is chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party and president of the Socialist International. The latter post pays his air fare and gives him a bona fide excuse for sticking in his car.

There are member parties of the Socialist International in 57 countries. When Mr. Brandt speaks or negotiates he can pull on the fact that what he might say, or what is said to him, can influence the political stance, and the aid budget, of Socialist-ruled countries such as Sweden, Spain, Greece, France and Italy.

The Socialist network is not as European-dominated as it was 20 years ago. There are many Caribbean and South American members, although few from Africa or Asia.

The Socialist International traces its roots to the First International, founded in London in 1864. Karl Marx was its first leader. The Second International was founded in Paris in 1889, about a dozen years after the collapse of the First. It held together until World War I. The war years were followed by the revolutionary years and socialists were split into violently antagonistic camps. In the Soviet Union the Bolsheviks established the Third International, the Comintern, in 1919. The democratic socialist parties reorganized themselves into the Labor and Socialist International in 1928. This fell apart under the impact of World War II.

In Frankfurt in 1951, the Socialist International was re-established. In 1976, Willy Brandt was elected president. Since then the organization has become increasingly energetic. Although it has only a small, backstreet office in London with three full-time officers, it is one of former heads of government to lead its traveling delegations gives it a rather larger image.

Yet its success is difficult to gauge. Mr. Brandt seems to have made little impact on the Sandinistas. And in El Salvador, though he had a role in setting up the peace talks, his voice was merely part of the chorus. One could argue that the Socialist International has failed to modify the Sandinistas' position despite a series of major efforts stretching back to 1976.

The Sandinistas were invited to the Socialist International congress in Vancouver in 1978, and rallied the support of members such as Felipe Gonzalez, who established the Socialist International committee for the defense of Nicaragua revolution, in an effort to win the fledgling government some room for maneuver. But in the end both Mr. Gonzalez, now Spain's prime minister, and Mr. Brandt became less than enamored with the regime's direction.

They felt that the Sandinistas were not completely honest about their connections to Havana and Moscow. As one Socialist International official noted, in reference to the Sandinistas' longstanding commitment to hold elections, "They are taking a hell of a long time to do what they said they'd do."

This is probably an opportunity missed. If the Sandinista leaders had entered the embrace offered by Mr. Brandt and Mr. Gonzalez they probably could have secured their revolution while keeping the United States at arms' length. Immaturity and internal discord seem to have prevented

them from realizing their goals. Nevertheless, the Socialist International has had its achievements. When Michael Manley lost the prime ministership of Jamaica in a landslide vote four years ago, he turned up, shortly after, at the Socialist International congress in Madrid, determined to quit politics. This would have left a dangerous vacuum in Jamaica, allowing the democratic socialists to be taken over by a strong pro-Cuban faction.

Olof Palme, now the Swedish prime minister, and others spent hours talking him out of it and convincing him the long haul back was important for the stability and independence of the whole Caribbean.

In the end the Socialist International will be measured by its ability to export to the Third World the lessons of its own history in Europe — that as long as socialism is allied with Marxism it will appear suspect to many. But if socialism sheds Marxism it can become the party of office, able to blend the energy of capitalism with the humanitarian urge of socialist thinking to help the weaker and more vulnerable members of society.

International Herald Tribune.

Alliance Fund: A Sponsor Is Needed To Help Break the Pattern of Debt

By Philippe Duvieux

PARIS — A proposal aired in these columns on July 2, calling for the creation of an Alliance Fund to help solve the world debt crisis, has elicited a favorable reaction from debtor governments, multilateral lending institutions, central bankers in the developed countries and commercial bankers with portfolios of loans to the Third World.

What is needed now is a sponsor. Taking into account understandable reservations that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank might have, and the rigidity of governmental structures, it is the international commercial banking community that should take the lead in promoting this initiative, which central bankers are likely to encourage.

All parties to the debt drama can take pride in the fact that no default has been declared recently and that a reasonable hope remains of curing many problem cases. But this is no time for complacency.

The social and political problems caused in the debtor countries by adjustment programs have not abated. The danger posed by the national and international deflation resulting from these programs remains.

The resources of the IMF appear certain to remain at the present level for some time; the possibilities for the institution to provide enlarged credit seem to be shrinking.

The recent multi-year rescheduling of Mexican debt was well done. Such an approach is better than the dangerous, habit-forming practice of rescheduling some maturities yearly.

But the precedent may become a pattern that raises questions: • Long-term rescheduling automatically brings the countries involved outside the time period of an IMF presence. (There may be special agreements to ensure continued IMF monitoring, but this role, to be fully effective, could be not just that of an adviser but also that of an institution providing loans to the country.) Furthermore, there is a tendency in some recent negotiations to reduce, or even to exclude, the IMF role in preparing for reschedulings and in overseeing adjustment programs.

• With the emphasis being more on the rescheduling of commercial banks' credits than on the rescheduling of official credits from governments and multilateral institutions, commercial bankers are being led into negotiations of a political nature.

• Recent statistics suggest that there is a risk of competitive and repetitive reschedulings, with governments in different countries and succeeding governments in the same country being tempted to improve today on the terms obtained by their predecessor. This might strip the international financial market of its credibility and slow the resumption of the flow of normal credits to problem countries.

That would hamper international trade, and could lead to substantial depreciation of the commercial banks' portfolios of loans to problem debtor countries. After completion of

additional resources and would thus maintain a lasting presence in the problem countries.

These countries would receive both financial support and the guidance that can be given in a politically acceptable way only by the IMF and the World Bank. In turn, they should understand that the program would provide emergency assistance only for unexpected requirements.

As a contribution to a better long-term solution of the debt problem, and as a quid pro quo for being relieved of an inappropriate front-line role in nonbanking negotiations with problem countries, international commercial banks would commit a substantial participation to the Alliance Fund. In most cases, this would not be more than a small fraction of the large reserves and provisions they make on their international loans.

The willingness of the international banking community to make a significant contribution to the Alliance Fund should help trigger an agreement by the most reluctant Western governments and OPEC countries to make an additional contribution to the Third World in a way that would further improve the prospects for a solution of the debt problem.

The proposal: • Leaves the door open for continuing all direct and indirect actions now being successfully taken to solve the debt problem.

• Leaves with the IMF and the World Bank a job for which they are better suited than are the commercial banks — to negotiate with sovereign governments solutions that involve public judgments on those governments' policies.

• Encourages debtor countries to proceed with adjustment efforts and to resist adverse political pressures.

• Does not require the setting up of a new institution with a new bureaucracy, because the Alliance Fund would be managed by the IMF and the World Bank.

Should the Alliance Fund turn out to be superfluous, it will have been an exercise in prudence and a gesture of solidarity at the small cost of a capital subscribed but not paid.

The writer, a former staff member of the IFC-World Bank and later director of Kredietbank Luxembourg, is an adviser to the Socfin Group, a private Belgian investing company. He contributed this personal comment to the International Herald Tribune.

'Where's The Chief?' Who Cares?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Walter Mondale wasted no time in Sunday's debate turning the first question into the one he wanted — "Where's the Chief?" With Gary Hart it was "Where's the beef?" With the president, at Kansas City, it was going to be, from the beginning: "Where's the Chief?"

And to the extent (itself debatable) that this is something voters worry much about, it was Ronald Reagan who gave the answer Mr. Mondale wanted: out for lunch.

Not altogether, but enough to suggest that Mr. Mondale is on to something when he tests the president's grasp of what is going on, or went on, in Central America, Lebanon, Iran, on arms control, or even in agencies under his command, such as the CIA. Advance expectations counting for what they be, the political analysts may well be right in thinking that Mr. Reagan is on his way out.

But if you believe that command and competency do matter in the presidential conduct of foreign policy, then at least one conclusion seems inescapable: Mr. Reagan was over-briefed for the wrong debate. In Louisville, he was "brutalized" by his handlers, according to Senator Paul Laxalt, and got tangled up in details.

At Kansas City, the idea was apparently to keep it simple. But the president still got tangled up in details. Long before he invited us to peer with him into the future while driving down the California coast — until the moderator had to tell him that he had run out of gas — he had demonstrated that he does not know as much as a president nearing the end of his first term ought to know.

Item: Submarine-launched nuclear missiles. Mr. Mondale muffed his now familiar charge when he said the president "doesn't know that submarine missiles are recallable" (he meant that they are not recallable). But the president's vigorous denial that he ever said such a thing requires an extraordinarily generous reading of two statements, one in 1982 and the second in February of this year.

Item: The "contras" handbook for CIA-supported Nicaraguan "contras." "We have a gentleman down in Nicaragua who was on contract to the CIA advising, supposedly on military tactics, the contras," the president said. The manual, he added, was "turned over to the agency head of the CIA in Nicaragua" to be edited and then sent to CIA headquarters in Washington for further editing. Only a follow-up question rescued the president; it turned out he had mis-spoken about the CIA having anybody in charge in Nicaragua.

Mr. Reagan became the first administration official to violate what has been standard procedure by knowingly officially that the CIA is supporting the contras. His explanation runs contrary to what had been the official line: that nobody of any consequence at CIA had been involved with the manual. It also contradicts another official line: that support for the contras is designed only to interdict supply routes from Nicaragua to the Salvadoran rebels.

Item: The U.S. Marines in Lebanon. The president left largely unchanged two serious Mondale charges: that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had urged the president not to put the marines in the compound that was later blown up; and that the president actually ignored a Joint Chiefs' plea five days before the bombing that the marines be removed. Mr. Reagan's only answer was that the initial decision to house the marines in the compound was "made by the commanders on the spot."

Item: "Star Wars." The president said he had initiated a program to create a foolproof defense against nuclear weapons (not necessarily in space) with the approval of the Joint Chiefs. But the feature that he dwelt on was the idea of turning over U.S. technology to the Russians (assuming the United States makes the first decisive breakthrough).

When Mr. Mondale took sharp issue with handing over such "advanced" and "dangerous" technology to the Russians, the president allowed as how he had not really "roundtable" the idea with the Joint Chiefs, but that it just seemed a logical step toward his "ultimate dream" of eliminating all nuclear weapons.

Now, all this strikes me as sufficient to make Mr. Mondale's larger point having to do with who is in charge. But it does not tell us much we did not know. And that is why the real problem for Walter Mondale, if the polls are right, whether enough voters think the time points of Mr. Reagan's management of foreign policy are worth taking into account.

Washington Post Writers Group.



"You think his administration has been bad, his domestic policies are no good, you can't believe what he says, he might get us into war, and you're going to vote for him — right?"

The Armenian Genocide

It is ironic that the U.S. State Department, having recommended that President Ronald Reagan support the international treaty against genocide, has also engaged in a lobbying effort on behalf of Turkey to silence those who speak about the first genocide of the 20th century — the Armenian genocide of 1915-23.

Raphael Lemkin, a Polish Jew who was principally responsible for the adoption of the genocide treaty by the United Nations, began his life-long effort to outlaw genocide by introducing a treaty proposal in 1933 to the League of Nations "to declare the destruction of racial, religious, or

social collectivities" an international crime. His reference at that time was the annihilation of 1.5 million Armenians in Ottoman Turkey.

After he himself lost 49 family members in the Nazi Holocaust, Mr. Lemkin coined the word "genocide" in 1944 and used it to describe both the Armenian and Jewish tragedies throughout his decade-long campaign for ratification of the re-drafted Genocide Convention.

The press should defer to Mr. Lemkin and to other reputable historians by removing the quotation marks around the Armenian genocide. The State Department, in its own, should recognize the duplicity of its position on genocide and cease its lobbying

effort against recognition of the Armenian genocide.

ROSS VARTIAN, Executive Director, Armenian Assembly of America, Washington.

Chernenko's Comments

Regarding the report "U.S. Finds Little Substantive Change in Soviet Arms-Control Comments" (Oct. 18):

The reaction of U.S. officials to Konstantin Chernenko's comments on Soviet-American relations provides a perfect example of why these relations continue without improvement. To criticize the way in which the Soviet leader aired his views, to

whom he did or did not air them, and the possible "political incentive" to bring about such an "overture," accomplishes nothing.

Mr. Chernenko's words were positive, constructive and to the point. The "mutual understanding" of which he spoke has been long-awaited by Soviet citizens and American citizens, not to mention the rest of the world. Mr. Chernenko expressed a strong desire to make an all-out effort to achieve this goal. Isn't it time to stop criticizing the means to the desired end, and try to repair the damages before it is too late?

DEBORAH W. KITTREDGE, Winchester, Massachusetts.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor
WALTER WELLS
ROBERT K. MCCABE
SAMUEL ABT
CARL GEWIRTZ
Deputy Editor
Deputy Editor
Associate Editor

RENÉ BONDY
ALAIN LECOUR
RICHARD H. MORGAN
STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
FRANÇOIS DESMAISON
ROLF D. KRANFELD
Deputy Publisher
Associate Publisher
Director of Operations
Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612118 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer
Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285818. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 61 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 562009.
U.S. as capital of 2,000,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
U.S. subscription: \$300 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



European forces as the price of a super-ideal. Mr. Reagan resisted giving the gratitude of Paris and London. The factor may affect judgments about his leadership capacity in the United States. European allies have prospered and old men such as Konrad Adenauer and Charles de Gaulle, while Italy's popular leader Sandro Pertini is guaranteed a second term, he runs for a second term next year.

Means support the apparent choice of Americans because they have benefited. Reagan's economic and security policies would be as astonishing as any in the United States, and perhaps more so, if Election Day produced a surprise. The alliance nearly as much as much.

Writer is associate professor of European Studies at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

'Where's The Chief?' Who Cares?

By Philip Grevilla

WASHINGTON — Walter Mondale wasted no time in turning the first question into the one he wanted — "Where's the chief?"

Mr. Mondale was in Kansas City, where he was to be, from the beginning. "Where's the chief?"

And to the extent that Mondale is not to be, it is not because he is not in Kansas City, but because he is not in the White House.

Not altogether, but enough to suggest that Mr. Mondale is on to something when he asks the question. The whole question of what presidential leadership is all about.

Mr. Mondale is on to something when he asks the question. The whole question of what presidential leadership is all about.

Mr. Mondale is on to something when he asks the question. The whole question of what presidential leadership is all about.

Mr. Mondale is on to something when he asks the question. The whole question of what presidential leadership is all about.

Mr. Mondale is on to something when he asks the question. The whole question of what presidential leadership is all about.

Mr. Mondale is on to something when he asks the question. The whole question of what presidential leadership is all about.

Mr. Mondale is on to something when he asks the question. The whole question of what presidential leadership is all about.

Mr. Mondale is on to something when he asks the question. The whole question of what presidential leadership is all about.

Mr. Mondale is on to something when he asks the question. The whole question of what presidential leadership is all about.

Mr. Mondale is on to something when he asks the question. The whole question of what presidential leadership is all about.

Mr. Mondale is on to something when he asks the question. The whole question of what presidential leadership is all about.

Mr. Mondale is on to something when he asks the question. The whole question of what presidential leadership is all about.



BEHIND THEM, MILLIONS MORE — Victims of Ethiopia's worsening famine wait for food outside a relief center in the northern part of the country. Relief workers and government officials have estimated that six million people are in dire need of food.

Amnesty Group Reports 117 Nations Killed or Abused Political Prisoners

Reporters

LONDON — At least 117 of the world's more than 150 sovereign states have killed or tortured political prisoners or subjected them to degrading punishment during the past year, Amnesty International said in its annual report released Wednesday.

The human rights organization said it was not clear whether the number of abuses was rising or falling on a world scale.

When individuals expose the crimes of the state they are punished as if they were criminals," Amnesty International said. "It is they who have acted in accordance with international human rights commitments accepted by their governments, while their governments act with contempt."

The violations documented by the report are not limited to any political or geographic group. The organization said the report reflected the growth of the human rights movement.

"People working peacefully for human rights in their own countries have been taken to clandestine detention centers and tortured," it said, and spies had infiltrated human rights networks.

The Soviet Union confined peace activists to psychiatric hospitals, Amnesty International said. The report added that the increased use of the death penalty in the United States was a source of concern.

Amnesty International is a voluntary movement with more than 500,000 members and subscribers around the world.

The organization has a broad range of concerns in Europe, including imprisonment of people for supporting basic human rights in Poland and the Soviet Union, prolonged pretrial detention in Italy, and reports of torture in Greece.

In Spain there were repeated reports of police torturing people held under anti-terrorist laws.

The report said Amnesty International was studying a series of shootings in Northern Ireland to try to assess charges that the British government had a deliberate policy of having suspected guerrillas killed.

It said that many Yugoslavs were imprisoned for peaceful political expression. East Germans were jailed for seeking to emigrate, it said, and conscientious objectors to military service were imprisoned in France, West Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy and Switzerland.

Amnesty International said that it was concerned about systematic and widespread torture in Turkey, where more than 21,000 political prisoners were held in military prisons.

In El Salvador and Guatemala, security forces were involved in a large-scale program of the killing, maiming and disappearance of men, women and children, sometimes in whole groups, the organization said.

CIA Urged Pro-Neutron Bomb Stories in Europe

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration ordered a covert CIA program in early 1978 to induce the European press to write favorable stories about neutron weapons and to expose Soviet efforts to stop deployment, according to a study by the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

The Central Intelligence Agency program included a plan to pay foreign journalists to write "favorable articles," according to a former Carter administration official who had a part in the early planning of the program.

The Harvard study alluded to possible payments to journalists, saying that the covert activity contemplated "asking U.S. sympathizers and agents in the European press corps to give more favorable press coverage to the bomb either for money or for free."

However, there is no indication that payments were made. The study did not list any newspapers or journalists who might have received money from the CIA or might have been influenced by the agency.

In April 1978, Mr. Carter delayed production of neutron weapons, which kill by radiation; traditional nuclear weapons depend primarily on blast or heat.

The Harvard study says the CIA program was at its peak in the months preceding Mr. Carter's decision.

A former top official of the CIA said Monday he did not recall the neutron covert operation "as a major program" but added that the placement of news stories was part of a continuing effort by the agency "to counter Soviet propaganda."

The Harvard study is called "The Press and the Neutron Bomb," written by a consultant, David Whitman, after a yearlong study.

It said the covert action program "was prompted by covert and semi-covert Soviet infiltration of the anti-neutron bomb movement in Europe, particularly in the Netherlands."

The report cites two January 1978 State Department memos by Leslie H. Gelb, who at the time was director of politico-military affairs at the State Department and who now is the national security correspondent for The New York Times.

Mr. Gelb's Jan. 12, 1978 memo was entitled "Proposal for action in response to Soviet anti-neutron bomb campaign." The second, written with George Vest, at the time an assistant secretary of state for European affairs, was called "Covert action to counter international anti-neutron bomb forum," according to the study.

A major anti-neutron rally, called the "International Forum

Against the Neutron Bomb," was scheduled for March 1978 in Amsterdam to coincide with President Carter's decision to begin production of the new weapons. It was sponsored in part by the Dutch Communist Party, according to the study, and received "substantial funding from the Soviet Union."

Mr. Gelb is quoted as saying in the study, "We thought more favorable press coverage might help show the European public that we weren't trying to upset the current nuclear balance, that the neutron bomb was a legitimate modernization move, every bit as legitimate as what the Soviets had done in the deploying of the SS-20."

The study said that details of the covert operation have remained classified. Mr. Gelb declined comment on the study.

Despite the dearth of details, the report noted a marked turnaround of European press sentiment in February and March 1978, with a sampling of West German and British journals carrying more stories critical of the Russians and favorable to the U.S. comparison of the neutron weapons and the SS-20.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the CIA used U.S. and foreign journalists as agents both to gather information and to write agency-organized stories for legitimate publications. It also planned stories in overseas media and at times provided funds to keep publications going.

According to a participant, the CIA operation was on the agenda of a White House meeting of the so-called mini-special coordinating committee headed by David Aaron, then deputy national security adviser to Mr. Carter and now chief foreign policy adviser to Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential nominee.

Mr. Gelb "was the only one who questioned" a covert operation, the official who attended the meeting said. He said Mr. Gelb argued "we should send experts over from Washington to brief newsmen" openly on neutron weapons.

A former Capitol Hill aide who was aware of CIA operations during the Carter administration said that "several covert press operations" were carried out between 1977 and 1980, "but usually as part of a broader agency program."

A former Carter administration official said this included subsidizing publications in the Middle East.

As part of the covert neutron program, a former official familiar with the program planning said last week, CIA operatives also were to encourage West European government officials and other leading figures to use their influence on newspaper publishers to get favorable editorials on the new genera-

tion of U.S. battlefield nuclear weapons.

Mr. Aaron said last week he could not recall a covert press operation on the neutron issue.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, said in a telephone interview that he could not recall the covert program. In the Harvard study, Mr. Brzezinski is quoted as saying a covert program was preferable to a public one.

■ **Report Blames Post**

The Washington Post quoted the Harvard study as saying that neutron artillery shells probably have been deployed covertly in Western Europe if it had not been for the "sensational and eerie impression" of the weapons created by a series of articles in The Post in 1977.

The study contained both criticism and praise for the articles written by Walter Pincus, a Post staff reporter.

Mr. Pincus, on June 6, 1977, broke the news that the United States was planning to begin production of a neutron battlefield weapon "designed to kill people through the release of neutrons rather than destroy military installations through heat and blast."

The report said Mr. Pincus "came across the story quite by accident" while covering a "boring" House Appropriations Committee hearing on a public works bill, when he read a single reference to an "enhanced radiation" warhead for the Lance missile in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget hearings.

A headline on the story said, "Neutron Killer Warhead Banned in ERDA Budget."

Mr. Pincus, on June 6, 1977, broke the news that the United States was planning to begin production of a neutron battlefield weapon "designed to kill people through the release of neutrons rather than destroy military installations through heat and blast."

The report said Mr. Pincus "came across the story quite by accident" while covering a "boring" House Appropriations Committee hearing on a public works bill, when he read a single reference to an "enhanced radiation" warhead for the Lance missile in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget hearings.

A headline on the story said, "Neutron Killer Warhead Banned in ERDA Budget."

Mr. Pincus, on June 6, 1977, broke the news that the United States was planning to begin production of a neutron battlefield weapon "designed to kill people through the release of neutrons rather than destroy military installations through heat and blast."

The report said Mr. Pincus "came across the story quite by accident" while covering a "boring" House Appropriations Committee hearing on a public works bill, when he read a single reference to an "enhanced radiation" warhead for the Lance missile in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget hearings.

A headline on the story said, "Neutron Killer Warhead Banned in ERDA Budget."

Mr. Pincus, on June 6, 1977, broke the news that the United States was planning to begin production of a neutron battlefield weapon "designed to kill people through the release of neutrons rather than destroy military installations through heat and blast."

The report said Mr. Pincus "came across the story quite by accident" while covering a "boring" House Appropriations Committee hearing on a public works bill, when he read a single reference to an "enhanced radiation" warhead for the Lance missile in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget hearings.

A headline on the story said, "Neutron Killer Warhead Banned in ERDA Budget."

Mr. Pincus, on June 6, 1977, broke the news that the United States was planning to begin production of a neutron battlefield weapon "designed to kill people through the release of neutrons rather than destroy military installations through heat and blast."

The report said Mr. Pincus "came across the story quite by accident" while covering a "boring" House Appropriations Committee hearing on a public works bill, when he read a single reference to an "enhanced radiation" warhead for the Lance missile in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget hearings.

Mr. Pincus, on June 6, 1977, broke the news that the United States was planning to begin production of a neutron battlefield weapon "designed to kill people through the release of neutrons rather than destroy military installations through heat and blast."

The report said Mr. Pincus "came across the story quite by accident" while covering a "boring" House Appropriations Committee hearing on a public works bill, when he read a single reference to an "enhanced radiation" warhead for the Lance missile in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget hearings.

A headline on the story said, "Neutron Killer Warhead Banned in ERDA Budget."

Mr. Pincus, on June 6, 1977, broke the news that the United States was planning to begin production of a neutron battlefield weapon "designed to kill people through the release of neutrons rather than destroy military installations through heat and blast."

The report said Mr. Pincus "came across the story quite by accident" while covering a "boring" House Appropriations Committee hearing on a public works bill, when he read a single reference to an "enhanced radiation" warhead for the Lance missile in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget hearings.

A headline on the story said, "Neutron Killer Warhead Banned in ERDA Budget."

Mr. Pincus, on June 6, 1977, broke the news that the United States was planning to begin production of a neutron battlefield weapon "designed to kill people through the release of neutrons rather than destroy military installations through heat and blast."

The report said Mr. Pincus "came across the story quite by accident" while covering a "boring" House Appropriations Committee hearing on a public works bill, when he read a single reference to an "enhanced radiation" warhead for the Lance missile in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget hearings.

A headline on the story said, "Neutron Killer Warhead Banned in ERDA Budget."

Mr. Pincus, on June 6, 1977, broke the news that the United States was planning to begin production of a neutron battlefield weapon "designed to kill people through the release of neutrons rather than destroy military installations through heat and blast."

The report said Mr. Pincus "came across the story quite by accident" while covering a "boring" House Appropriations Committee hearing on a public works bill, when he read a single reference to an "enhanced radiation" warhead for the Lance missile in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget hearings.

A headline on the story said, "Neutron Killer Warhead Banned in ERDA Budget."

Mr. Pincus, on June 6, 1977, broke the news that the United States was planning to begin production of a neutron battlefield weapon "designed to kill people through the release of neutrons rather than destroy military installations through heat and blast."

The report said Mr. Pincus "came across the story quite by accident" while covering a "boring" House Appropriations Committee hearing on a public works bill, when he read a single reference to an "enhanced radiation" warhead for the Lance missile in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget hearings.

A headline on the story said, "Neutron Killer Warhead Banned in ERDA Budget."

Mr. Pincus, on June 6, 1977, broke the news that the United States was planning to begin production of a neutron battlefield weapon "designed to kill people through the release of neutrons rather than destroy military installations through heat and blast."

The report said Mr. Pincus "came across the story quite by accident" while covering a "boring" House Appropriations Committee hearing on a public works bill, when he read a single reference to an "enhanced radiation" warhead for the Lance missile in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget hearings.

A headline on the story said, "Neutron Killer Warhead Banned in ERDA Budget."

Mr. Pincus, on June 6, 1977, broke the news that the United States was planning to begin production of a neutron battlefield weapon "designed to kill people through the release of neutrons rather than destroy military installations through heat and blast."

The report said Mr. Pincus "came across the story quite by accident" while covering a "boring" House Appropriations Committee hearing on a public works bill, when he read a single reference to an "enhanced radiation" warhead for the Lance missile in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget hearings.

For Investigators of Aquino Murder, Credibility Was Always Pivotal Issue

New York Times Service

MANILA — Last month, after persistent rumors circulated here that pressure from the government was delaying the report on the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the chairman of the investigatory panel, Corazon J. Agrav, decided that a statement was called for.

Mrs. Agrav, a 69-year-old former appellate judge, said, "We will get at the truth, no matter what."

In so doing, she touched on the central issue affecting the board — its credibility.

There was plenty of reason for doubt. The Agrav Commission was preceded by a short-lived panel headed by Enrique Fernando, the chief justice of the supreme court. Substantial public skepticism was quickly expressed about the independence of any board led by Mr. Fernando, an appointee of President Ferdinand E. Marcos who was known for his pro-government rulings on the bench.

After one session, Mr. Fernando resigned from the commission. To replace him, Mr. Marcos named Arturo Tolentino, a maverick member of the governing party who is now foreign minister. Mr. Tolentino declined the appointment, calling the panel a waste of time and money. Then the rest of the Fernando board resigned.

On Tuesday, after it became apparent the panel had split on whether to name the country's top military leaders as conspirators in the Aquino assassination, opposi-

tion politicians again raised charges questioning the commission's impartiality.

The Agrav board was picked by Mr. Marcos from names forwarded by community leaders. The commission held its first session on Nov. 3, 1983, after each of its five members had been separately assured by Mr. Marcos that there would be no interference with the investigation.

Besides Mrs. Agrav, the board included Dante Santos, 59, a prominent businessman; Amado C. Diaz, 75, a college administrator; Ernesto F. Herrera, 42, the head of a pro-government labor union; and Luciano E. Salazar, 65, a lawyer.

At the beginning, the commission raised some doubts as to its impartiality.

The first session began with the panel singing the national anthem in front of a picture of the president.

But once the investigation got into full swing, it became clear that the board members were going about their task without restraint. Soon, the hearings were broadcast daily on the radio, and the 400-seat auditorium in Manila, where the sessions were held, was often filled and sometimes overflowing.

The board's efforts caught the imagination of the public and won the faith of many.

However, a pointed threat to the board's credibility occurred last week. Celso Loterina, a ground technician for Philippine Airlines,

who had given testimony particularly damaging to the military, retracted it.

In secret testimony in mid-July, Mr. Loterina said he had seen a hand with a gun reach from behind Mr. Aquino and fire a shot at him while he was descending the stairs from a plane at Manila Airport.

This directly contradicted the military version, that the opposition leader was shot on the apron by a lone Communist gunman.

Mr. Loterina said he had seen a hand with a gun reach from behind Mr. Aquino and fire a shot at him while he was descending the stairs from a plane at Manila Airport.

This directly contradicted the military version, that the opposition leader was shot on the apron by a lone Communist gunman.

Mr. Loterina said he had seen a hand with a gun reach from behind Mr. Aquino and fire a shot at him while he was descending the stairs from a plane at Manila Airport.

This directly contradicted the military version, that the opposition leader was shot on the apron by a lone Communist gunman.

Mr. Loterina said he had seen a hand with a gun reach from behind Mr. Aquino and fire a shot at him while he was descending the stairs from a plane at Manila Airport.

This directly contradicted the military version, that the opposition leader was shot on the apron by a lone Communist gunman.

Mr. Loterina said he had seen a hand with a gun reach from behind Mr. Aquino and fire a shot at him while he was descending the stairs from a plane at Manila Airport.

This directly contradicted the military version, that the opposition leader was shot on the apron by a lone Communist gunman.

Mr. Loterina said he had seen a hand with a gun reach from behind Mr. Aquino and fire a shot at him while he was descending the stairs from a plane at Manila Airport.

This directly contradicted the military version, that the opposition leader was shot on the apron by a lone Communist gunman.

Mr. Loterina said he had seen a hand with a gun reach from behind Mr. Aquino and fire a shot at him while he was descending the stairs from a plane at Manila Airport.

This directly contradicted the military version, that the opposition leader was shot on the apron by a lone Communist gunman.

Mr. Loterina said he had seen a hand with a gun reach from behind Mr. Aquino and fire a shot at him while he was descending the stairs from a plane at Manila Airport.



Oskar Werner

Oskar Werner, Austrian Actor, Movie Star, Dies

United Press International

MARBURG, West Germany — Oskar Werner, 61, the star of two of Francois Truffaut's best-known movies and once considered Austria's greatest living actor, died Tuesday of a heart attack.

He had called off a poetry reading Monday night because he felt ill.

During the last decade, Mr. Werner had lived as a near recluse in Liechtenstein, a chronic alcoholic.

Born Josef Schliesmayr into the family of a Viennese administrator, Mr. Werner achieved popularity in the 1950s for his classical roles on the Viennese stage.

Movie stardom arrived when Truffaut, who himself died Sunday at 52, cast him in two of his major films.

In "Jules et Jim," Mr. Werner played the sensitive Jules who suffers silently as his wife, played by Jeanne Moreau, betrays him for another man.

In Truffaut's futuristic "Fahrenheit 451," Mr. Werner played a book-burning policeman-fireman who eventually rebels.

Later films included "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold," "The Shoes of the Fisherman" and "Ship of Fools." Mr. Werner also made several German movies.

Oscar Fritz Schuh, 80, Director of Operas

SALZBURG (AP) — Oscar Fritz Schuh, 80, the German director who staged world premieres of many operas, died Tuesday in nearby Grossmünster.

Among the most famous premieres he directed at Salzburg were Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice," Goethe's "Faust," Wagner's "Die Walküre," and Berg's "Wozzeck."

Beagle Channel Treaty Awards Islands to Chile

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — A Vatican-mediated treaty aimed at ending a century-long border conflict between Argentina and Chile awards three disputed islands in the Beagle Channel to Chile but basically preserves the principle of Argentine sovereignty on the Atlantic side of the channel and Chilean authority on the Pacific side.

The provisions of the treaty, initiated at a Vatican ceremony, were made public late last week in Buenos Aires and Santiago.

The document outlines each country's rights over the sea, land and continental shelf in the area south of the island of Tierra del Fuego, shared by both countries. The area of 48,000 square miles (125,000 square kilometers) is rich in fish and may contain oil deposits, especially in the Atlantic.

Treaty terms award the tiny islands of Picton, Nueva and Lennox, at the eastern end of the Beagle Channel, to Chile. The islands, totaling 170 square miles (450 square kilometers), are inhabited only by a few Chilean families and sheep.

Chile yields maritime jurisdiction to Argentina as far west as the Cape Horn meridian and gives up any claims outside the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan.

A line drawn from Cape Horn southward 200 miles (320 kilometers) to Antarctica divides the two countries' rights in the Drake Passage, south of the Cape. Chile will have jurisdiction over seas to the west of the line and Argentina to the east.

The treaty stipulates that it in no way affects the continent of Antarctica, where the two nations have overlapping claims.

The treaty provides for a system of consultation among Argentine, Chile and the Vatican, under Swiss mediation, to settle future jurisdictional questions.

The agreement still must be ratified by the Argentine Congress and Chile's four-member military junta.

Argentina's civilian government has pledged to submit the agreement to a nonbinding popular vote Nov. 25, when, officials predict, it will receive wide support.

Initial criticism of the settlement in Buenos Aires centered on its recognition of the three islands as Chile's, giving that country a slight but symbolic projection into the south Atlantic.

In Chile, initial criticism of the treaty focused on Chile's loss of waters it had claimed just beyond the eastern edge of the Magellan Strait, where Chile has discovered oil reserves.



ANNOUNCEMENT 11/84

Dubai Municipality Street Lighting Study

Dubai Municipality invites consultants to submit offers for a study of street lighting for Dubai, based on revised terms of reference.

The scope of the study includes:

1. Preparation of an inventory of the existing installations and a report on their geometry and lighting characteristics;
2. Comparison of these installations with corresponding installations and standards in Europe, America and the Middle East;
3. Recommendations for improvements to the existing installations;
4. Recommendations for standards to be adopted for new installations for the various categories of roads, streets, and areas;

5. Estimates of capital and running costs for implementation to the recommended standards.

Revised terms of reference can be obtained from the Tender Section of Dubai Municipality.

Manufacturers of street lighting equipment are specifically excluded from participating in this study.

INSIGHTS

The Psychology of Guerrilla Warfare: A CIA Primer for Nicaragua

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Following are excerpts from "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare," a primer for Nicaraguan rebels prepared by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the subject of Washington debate about its propriety. The document was translated from the Spanish by the Congressional Research Service at the request of the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

Armed Propaganda Teams are formed through a careful selection of persuasive and highly motivated guerrillas who move about within the population, encouraging the people to support the guerrillas and put up resistance against the enemy. It combines a high degree of political awareness and the "armed" propaganda ability of the guerrillas toward a planned, programmed and controlled effort.

The combatant propagandist guerrillas are the result of a continuous program of indoctrination and motivation. They will have the mission of showing the people how great and fair our movement is in the eyes of all Nicaraguans and the world. Identifying themselves with our people, they will increase the sympathy toward our movement, which will result in greater support of the population for the freedom commandos, reducing support for the regime in power.

Armed propaganda will extend this identification process of the people with the Christian guerrillas, providing converging points against the Sandinista regime.

The Armed Propaganda Teams provide a multistage program of persuasive planning in guerrilla warfare. These teams are also the "eyes and ears" of our movement.

The development and control of the cover organizations in guerrilla warfare will give our movement the ability to create a "whiplash" effect within the population, when the order for fusion is given. When infiltration and internal subjective control have developed in a manner parallel to other guerrilla activities, a commandant of ours will literally be able to shake up the Sandinista structure, and replace it.

Group discussions raise the spirit and increase the unity of thought in small guerrilla groups and exercise social pressure on the weakest members to better carry out their mission in training and future combat actions.

These group discussions will give special emphasis to creating a favorable opinion of our movement. Through local and national history, make it clear that the Sandinista regime is "foreignizing," "repressive," and "imperialistic," and that, even though there are some Nicaraguans within the government, they are "puppets" of the power of the Soviets and Cubans, i.e., of foreign power.

To insure popular support, essential for the good development of guerrilla warfare, the leaders should induce a positive interaction between civilians and guerrillas, through the principle of "live, eat and work with the people," and maintain control of their activities. In group discussions, the leaders and political cadres should give emphasis to positively identifying themselves with the people.

It is not recommendable to speak of military tactical plans in discussions with civilians. The Communist enemy should be portrayed mainly



The cover of the CIA's psychological warfare manual for Nicaraguan rebels.

as the enemy of the people, and only as a secondary threat to our guerrilla forces.

During patrols and other operations around or in the midst of villages, each guerrilla should be respectful and courteous with the people. In addition he should move with care and always be prepared to fight, if necessary. But he should not view all the people as enemies, with suspicions or hostility. Even in war, it is possible to smile, laugh or greet people. The cause of our revolutionary base, the reason why we are strug-

gling is our people. We must be respectful of them on all occasions that present themselves.

In places and situations where possible, e.g., when they are resting during the march, the guerrillas can explain the operation of weapons to youths and young men. They can show them an unloaded rifle so that they will learn to load it and unload it, their use, and aiming at imaginary targets.

The guerrillas should always be prepared with simple slogans to explain to the people, whether

in an intentional form or by chance, the reason for the weapons:

"The weapons will be for winning freedom; they are for you."

"With weapons we can impose demands such as hospitals, schools, better roads and social services for the people, for you."

"Our weapons are, in truth, the weapons of the people, yours."

"With weapons we can change the Sandinista-Communist regime and return to the people a true democracy so that we will all have economic opportunities."

All of this should be designed to create an identification of the people with the weapons and the guerrillas who carry them. Finally, we should make the people feel that we are thinking of them and that the weapons are the people's, to help them and protect them from a Communist, totalitarian, imperialist regime, indifferent to the needs of the population.

A guerrilla armed force always involves implicit terror because the population, without saying it aloud, fears that the weapons may be used against them. However, if the terror does not become explicit, positive results can be expected.

In a revolution, the individual lives under a constant threat of physical harm. If the government police cannot put an end to the guerrilla activities, the population will lose confidence in the government, which has the inherent mission of guaranteeing the safety of citizens. However, the guerrillas should be careful not to become an explicit terror, because this would result in a loss of popular support.

When a meeting is held, conclude it with a statement to the effect that people can reveal everything about the visit of our commandos, because we are not afraid of anything or anyone, neither the Soviets nor the Cubans. Emphasize that we are Nicaraguans, that we are fighting for the freedom of Nicaragua and to establish a genuinely Nicaraguan government.

Armed propaganda in populated areas should not give the impression that weapons are the power of the guerrillas over the people, but rather that the weapons are the strength of the people against a regime of repression.

Whenever it is necessary to use armed force in an occupation or visit to a town or village, guerrillas should emphasize that:

• This is being done to protect them, the people, and not the guerrillas themselves.

• The action, though not desirable, is necessary because the final objective of the insurrection is a free and democratic society, where acts of force will no longer be necessary.

• The force of weapons is a necessity caused by the oppressive system, and will cease to exist when the "forces of justice" of our movement assume control.

If, for example, it should be necessary for one

of the advance posts to have to fire on a citizen who was trying to leave the town or city in which the guerrillas are carrying out armed propaganda or political proselytism, the following is recommended:

• Explain that if that citizen had managed to escape, he would have alerted the enemy that is near the town or city, and they would carry out acts of reprisal such as rapes, pillage, destruction, captures, etc., in this way terrorizing the

The mission to replace the individual should be followed by:

• Extensive explanation within the population affected of the reason why it was necessary for the good of the people.

• An explanation that Sandinista retaliation is unjust, indiscriminate and, above all, a justification for the execution of this mission.

• Infiltration of guerrilla cadres — whether a member of our movement or an outside element

The combatant propagandist guerrillas are the result of a continuous program of indoctrination and motivation.

They will have the mission of showing the people how great and fair our movement is in the eyes of all Nicaraguans and the world.

inhabitants of the place for having given attention and hospitality to the guerrillas.

• If a guerrilla fires at an individual, make the town see that he was an enemy of the people, and that they shot him because the guerrillas recognized as their first duty the protection of citizens.

• Make the population see that it was the repressive system of the regime that was the cause of this situation, what really killed the informer, and that the weapon fired was one recovered in combat against the Sandinista regime.

It is possible to neutralize carefully selected and planned targets, such as court judges, police and state security officials, etc. For psychological purposes, it is necessary to take extreme precautions, and it is absolutely necessary to gather together the population affected, so that they will be present, take part in the act, and formulate accusations against the oppressor.

The target or person should be chosen on the basis of:

• The spontaneous hostility that the majority of the population feels toward the target.

• Rejection or potential hatred by the majority of the population toward the target, stirring up the population and making them see all the negative and hostile actions of the individual against the people.

If the majority of the people give their support or backing to the target or subject, do not try to change these sentiments through provocation.

— in workers unions, student groups, peasant organizations, etc., preconditioning these groups for behavior within the masses, where they will have to carry out proselytism for the insurrectional struggle in a clandestine manner.

Our psychological war team should prepare in advance a hostile mental attitude among the target groups, so that at the decisive moment they can turn their furor into violence, demanding their rights that have been trampled upon by the regime.

These preconditioning campaigns must be aimed at the political parties, professional organizations, students, laborers, the masses of the unemployed, the ethnic minorities and any other sector of society that is vulnerable or recruitable; this also includes the popular masses and sympathizers of our movement.

Make it plain to people that they have become slaves, that they are being exploited by privileged military and political groups.

The foreign advisers and their counseling programs are in reality "interventionists" in our homeland who direct the exploitation of the nation in accordance with the objectives of the Russian and Cuban imperialists, in order to turn our people into slaves of the hammer and sickle.

When the mass uprising is being developed, our covert cadres should make partial demands, initially demanding, e.g., "We want food. We want freedom of worship. We want union freedom," steps that will lead us toward the realization of the goals of our movement, which are: "God, homeland and democracy."

Powers of Italy's Magistrates Have Grown As They Pursue War on Mafia, Terrorists

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

ROME — The recent vigorous investigations of the Mafia and an expected report on the shooting of Pope John Paul II have focused attention on a major development in Italian life: the growing power of the country's independent magistrates.

Armed with wide powers to arrest, imprison and interrogate, the magistrates have become central players in an effort to reduce political corruption and the influence of organized crime — goals known here broadly as moralizing Italian life.

The growth in the magistrates' influence has been at the expense of the normal parliamentary institutions of government. Many here say the magistrates stepped into a vacuum left by political leaders.

"The magistrates took it upon themselves to enforce law and order because they felt it wasn't being done elsewhere," said Ludina Barzini, an editor and a leader in the Liberal Party. "They substituted themselves for the central power."

The term magistrates covers a wide range of figures in the Italian judicial system and includes prosecutors as well as judges. Magistrates, who are selected competitively, often play a major investigative role, as in the case of the shooting of the pope and judicial inquiries into the Mafia.

The magistrates' power and respect began to grow during the 1970s and the early 1980s, when the Red Brigades threatened to start what some here feared might become a civil war. In cooperation with the carabinieri, the police force linked to the military, the magistrates helped cripple, if not eliminate, the well-organized terrorist group.

For many both in and out of Italy, the magistrates have since become something close to heroes. Recently the newspapers have been full

of tributes, notably to Giovanni Falcone, the investigator credited with persuading Tommaso Buscetta, the former Mafia leader, to cooperate with the authorities.

It is almost always noted that the magistrates have acted in the face of death threats, some of which have been carried out, and the fact that organized crime had long enjoyed close ties with some of Sicily's leading politicians.

Yet even magistrates themselves believe that their new-found influence is a dangerous sign, a symptom of the difficulties Italy's elected institutions are having in dealing with the country's most difficult problems.

"We didn't want to substitute for the political powers," said Judge Ferdinando Imposimato, one of Italy's most respected jurists and a leader in the investigation of the Mafia. "But we've seen that the political powers were not always facing these problems."

MOREOVER, even some who praise the magistrates' work against the Red Brigades and the Mafia worry about their broad powers.

"It is somewhat dangerous because they have great power in their hands," Miss Barzini said. "Justice in Italy is very slow, and if the magistrates decide to, they can put someone in jail for two years. And are they guilty?" She shrugged.

Yet Miss Barzini also summed up why the magistrates became so popular.

"We've gone overboard a bit in another direction, but I get the feeling that someone had to do it," she said, "to rule the country while the politicians squabbled in Rome."

Virtually every magistrate will say that men such as Mr. Falcone or Judge Ippolito Martella, who has been leading the investigation of the shooting of the pope, should not be viewed as typical. Many magistrates deal with routine matters in a routine way.

Enrico Ferri, the secretary-general of the National Association of Italian Magistrates, said,

"Each magistrate operates independently, often in cooperation with other magistrates, but ultimately independent of some higher authority. There isn't a strong vertical structure."

Experts on the Italian legal system say that one important trend and the rise of the Red Brigades converged to create the current power of the magistrates.

The trend was the rise of new political and economic issues that as often as not were resolved in court rather than in parliament.

"The power of the magistrates has increased steadily for the last 20 years for one main reason: The growth in our society of a modern capitalist economy," said Professor Gustavo Ghidini, a professor of commercial law at the University of Pavia. "That modern structure has been faced by the antiquity of our legal code, which was written for a prewar society."

NEW issues came up faster than parliament had the ability — or the desire — to change the law, Professor Ghidini said, so judges were called on to make many decisions. "This gave them great latitude for interpretation, adaptation and, in some cases, invention," he said.

Moreover, he said that in Italy, as in the United States, the 1960s and 1970s saw the growth of new social movements, such as consumer groups and environmental organizations. These movements, he said, often pushed their causes in the courts at least as much as in parliament.

But Judge Beria d'Argentan and others here contend that the rise of the Red Brigades had the most to do with the growth in the magistrates' assertiveness.

As magistrates faced more threats and saw some of their colleagues killed, they began seeking ways to cooperate more closely.

The magistrates were put in the front line of the war," he said. "Facing organized criminality, they had to be organized themselves."

Study Finds 2% of Americans Hold 30% of Wealth

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is conducting one of the most extensive surveys ever made of wealth in America and the poll takers are finding it is indeed true that, in the words of F. Scott Fitzgerald, "The very rich are different from you and me."

Yes, Ernest Hemingway agreed, they have more money — an opinion confirmed by the survey. The top 2 percent of families in financial terms, those earning \$100,000 or more a year, control 30 percent of all Americans' financial assets.

In addition, this group owns 50 percent of all stocks in private hands, 71 percent of all tax-free bonds and 20 percent of all real estate.

The survey terms this concentration of wealth "striking."

The study, described as the most detailed in 20 years, is being conducted by the Federal Reserve Board and six other federal agencies into how wealth is distributed in America.

It is being carried out to determine the impact on investment that has resulted from the upheaval in financial services beginning in 1980. With banking deregulation, financial institutions have been able to offer higher interest rates and compete much more aggressively for funds.

"With all the changes taking place in our financial markets, it is important to know who owns these various assets," said Robert B. Avery, a researcher at the Federal Reserve. In that way, he said, policy-makers will have a better idea of who benefits from and who is hurt by such changes as a rise in interest rates.

The study is looking at all income groups, but is trying to vault the barrier behind which the wealthy in America traditionally have conducted their financial affairs.

"The wealthy are a very elusive group and we really don't know very much about them," Mr. Avery said. "It is harder to interview wealthy people. They are usually unwilling to participate in surveys."

To overcome the obstacles, government researchers used data from federal income tax returns to get a representative sample of 500 wealthy Americans who volunteered to be interviewed at length about their holdings.

Mr. Avery said the results of this detailed survey are still being compiled but will be made public by the end of the year. A broader survey that included the wealthy among other income ranges has revealed some initial findings that are likely to be confirmed by the detailed analysis, researchers say.

The broader study revealed a concentration of wealth in the hands of "a small number of families with very high incomes."

IN addition to the amount of stocks and tax-free bonds held by the wealthy, the survey found that the richest 2 percent of Americans controlled 39 percent of taxable bonds, 23 percent of money deposited by individuals in checking accounts, 8 percent of the money in savings accounts and 15 percent of the funds in money-market accounts and certificates of deposit.

It found that, as a group, self-employed man-

agers had the biggest financial portfolios, an average of \$128,983. They were followed by managers at \$47,713; farmers, \$42,118; and professionals such as doctors, lawyers and engineers, who had an average of \$32,226.

The top 10 percent of American families, those earning more than \$50,000 annually, reported average financial holdings of \$125,131 in 1983. This compared with an average of \$18,539 in holdings for families earning \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The survey found dramatic shifts in investment patterns in recent years among all income groups.

Passbook savings accounts, savings bonds and the stock market have all lost ground while new types of investments such as money-market accounts attracted a significant number of investors.

The number of families reporting they held savings accounts dropped to 62 percent in 1983, from 77 percent in 1977. The percentage of families holding savings bonds dropped to 21 percent, from 31 percent in 1977 and the number owning stocks declined to 19 percent, from 25 percent in 1977.

The decline in savings accounts, the report said, could be explained by the growth of holdings in assets such as individual retirement accounts, certificates of deposit and money-market accounts, all of which pay higher rates of interest than the traditional passbook savings account. Money-market accounts, which did not exist a few years ago, are now held by 14 percent of American families.

HIGH STANDARDS

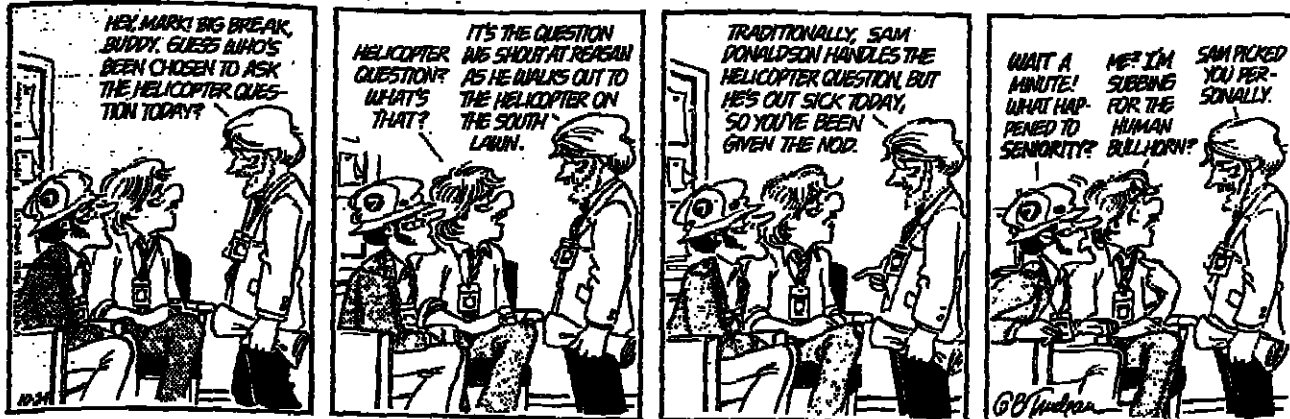
AIR FRANCE MAINTENANCE: SOME OF THE MOST SOPHISTICATED AND RIGOROUS TESTING PROCEDURES IN THE WORLD. AN INSPECTION SYSTEM SO THOROUGH, THAT A NUMBER OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES HAVE ADOPTED IT FOR THEIR AIRCRAFT AS WELL.

AIR FRANCE MAINTENANCE: JUST ONE EXAMPLE OF THE HIGH LEVEL OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCE YOU FIND WHEN YOU FLY AIR FRANCE.

AIR FRANCE
WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER



DOONESBURY



RSC Triumphs With Lyrical 'Love's Labour's Lost'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The Royal Shakespeare Company is bringing to a close one of the most triumphant seasons in the postwar history of Stratford with a rare and lyrical "Love's Labour's Lost." Generally regarded as one of the few Shakespeare plays that can empty a theater, this is the one about the four young bloods who vow to renounce sex

At the Royal Court, G. F. Newman's "An Honourable Trade" comes to the horrified conclusion that there are people in top places who are no better than they should be and probably rather worse. A couple of decades after Profumo, Newman still seems amazed that high office and sexual purity are not inseparable, and would like to draw back in shock, horror and amazement from an attorney general being charged with rape and about 480 policemen having their corruption charges quashed. This is a loose and sloppy comedy lacking a strong documentary base in its random look at low life in high society.

The wonder of "Top People" was that it got as far as a first rehearsal, let alone a first night. Its author, director and star was Richard O'Brien, who back in the early '70s had the brilliant notion of harnessing two current showbiz obsessions, Transylvania and transvestite, and came up with the "Rocky Horror Show." Last Christmas somebody gave

him a notebook and in it he wrote, somewhat rapidly, a farce about London high society loosely concerned with intellectual Sloane Rangers, a showbiz arms dealer with a weak bladder and a lot of other people who looked as though they had drifted out of back numbers of a Daily Express gossip column, circa 1958.

THE BRITISH STAGE

for learning and are finally forced to do so just that. But Barry Kyle's production fits an uneasy text neatly into the RSC's current obsession with autumnal musical melancholy.

Thus, we start out here from a rather different world: four late-Victorian scholars pen-pushing at high desks and doubtless soon to be off on some undergraduate romp. But then we get to Navarre, or Navarre-Navarre land as it will doubtless now be known, and in that Baroque world of elfin, unapproachable women and languid melancholic men (Edward Petherbridge leading for this team as ever) a straw-hatted anti-idyl is unveiled to the point where you feel the whole thing should almost certainly be happening on punts and designed by Cecil Beaton. What began as a Victorian academic comedy has now become a languorous Edwardian romance, dominated by the shyly cynical Berowne of Roger Rees who here, rather than in "Hamlet," is giving his performance of the season. But we also get Frank Middlemass making some sense of some of the worst jokes even in Shakespeare and the desperate jollity of the opening scene is soon overtaken by a marvellous confidence, one which can even overcome the problems of a play which needs to be kick-started back into life every 20 minutes or so. In short a rich and rare treat and one of the best of the falling-leaf shows around. In no small measure that is due to the finely intelligent black Rosaline of Josette Simon.

Though increasingly rare as a theatrical happening, it is by no means unheard of for a show to

win, smoking Cuban cigars and running up bills in Russian nightclubs, becoming as illegal as his superior.

'Les Ripoux': A Funny, Irreverent French Film on Police Corruption

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The reputation of Gallic scenery, grown pale and sickly lately, is restored to blooming health by Claude Zidi's comic dose of stimulating monkeyshines in "Les Ripoux."

The irreverence with which this bright, fast and funny film taunts respectability and the law's majesty has lifted it to instant popularity.

The movie's hilarity is derived from the underhand operations of a plainclothes PI-

galle police inspector who prefers to shake down wrongdoers instead of locking them up. "The jails are too full already," is his sophisticated comment, and his shady system suits all.

When he is assigned a prudish assistant fresh from the provinces, a strict letter-of-the-law exponent who neither drinks nor smokes and is blind to feminine pulchritude, he is at a loss.

But his canny knowledge of human frailties gives him a solution. He engages a kept lady of the quarter to tempt his aide from the straight and narrow. Soon the pompous iceberg from the country is savoring vintage

merits extra pay and the spectators a free weekend at a rest resort.

Richard is called upon to be both himself and the nonexistent twin, and though that were not sufficient he must constantly play halves of his dual self to a pair of female rivals, one his wife and the other his lady love.

When his imposture is unmasked — though only a victim of some conjunctivitis could possibly mistake him in either part — he settles down to live happily ever after with both blondes, a solution remembered from Raymond Griffith's old silent "Hands Up!" in which the high-batted comedian straightened out his amorous complications by being converted to Mormonism.

The usually dependable Yves Robert has directed, adapting his script from a novel by Donald Westlake. Robert keeps the underdog plot jumping with gags, pranks and a rapid pace, but the humor is strained and mechanical and one can anticipate its intended surprises.

The Soviet cinema has been reproved more than once for its frequent resort to the "boy-meets-girl" theme and its heavy use of political propaganda. You will find neither in a 1982 film playing here under the

Valentino and Ungaro Are Set To Repeat Previous Successes

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Valentino and Ungaro should be in fashion nirvana. Both of them had best-selling autumn collections. With what they just showed, they stand to do an encore for the spring.

The clothes of these two designers are produced by an Italian company, Gruppo Finanziario Tessile, or GFT, which may account for the excellent finish of their clothes. While the ready-to-wear of many couturiers looks like, yes, ready-to-wear, Ungaro's and Valentino's looks more like couture. So much so that, except for the price tag, it is often difficult to tell the two apart.

Long in fashion Siberia, Valentino has finally been asked to join the fold. He was invited to the Elysee Palace last Wednesday with the rest of the international designers and he showed in the tents in the Tuileries Gardens under the patronage of the French Chambre Syndicale de la Couture. (He used to show in a Bois de Boulogne restaurant.)

But Valentino added a touch of class, not only to Paris fashion, but to the Tuileries presentation. He spent \$6,000 to build a wooden sidewalk around his tent, covering it with a green rug. The doorway

was flanked with giant potted plants and a cheerful blue and white canopy made a festive entrance to the tent.

"I won't have my ladies walk in the mud," is the way Giancarlo Giammetti, Valentino's business partner, put it. Valentino also had 14 security men at the door to make

HEBE DORSEY

for smooth traffic — and a pleasant change from some of the shows where people were almost trampled to death.

As this was also Valentino's 25th anniversary, the room inside was lined with giant, red-and-white sketches recalling various stages of his career.

The collection, fortunately, justified the buildup. Valentino is to fashion what Julio Iglesias is to singing — total seduction.

The only drawback to this otherwise delicious collection is that Valentino's proportions, skinny with strong shoulders, looked a bit too boyish in a season when designers are turning their hand to draping rather than padding.

Valentino opened with lacy leather skirts which looked exactly

like what he showed in his couture line in July. The delicate, often embroidered, shoes by René Cavalli and the impeccable costume jewelry were among the best accessories in the Paris collections.

Skirts were slim and often far above the knee, with the midriff often draped under a short jacket. Valentino also revived the blouse, a somewhat tired garment that he updated with soft silks for daytime and black lace for evening. Many of them also had a hood, as did quite a few jackets. His black-and-white printed ones were among the prettiest.

Valentino did away with blouses under suits, a trend that has been noticeable in Paris already. He replaced them with thin black ribbed cotton tops, which looked more casual and made for a thinner silhouette.

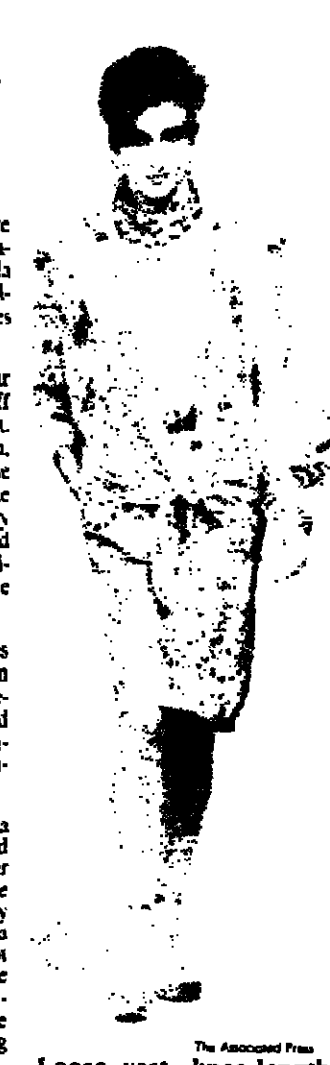
The new Valentino sweater, a sure best-seller, was a short and skimpy black cardigan, its zipper front edged with rows of tiny show buttons. First shown over a gray flannel skirt, and finished with a neat white collar and black ascot tie, it was upgraded with rhinestone buttons for evening. Another attractive idea were all the cashmere cable-knit sweaters over matching silk skirts.

When it came to colors, Valentino sang a tender tune with soft shades balanced with gray, beige and black and white.

The evening clothes were colorful, with bright taffeta skirts topped by equally colorful floral prints. But these were demure as were the black-and-white embroidered gowns, which looked like bullfighter's gear. The skin-tight crepe sheaths, their back décolletés held by two spaghetti straps and in red or pink, were the really hot numbers.

Ungaro had a marvellous beginning — a flock of girls, all dressed in multicolor polka dots, with buttons and shoes to match, popped on the podium, with the rhythm of a musical comedy. But Ungaro should have quit while he was ahead.

His short evening dresses kept getting gaudier and gaudier, until some of them looked like the dolls you win at county fairs. Huge plastic costume jewelry, including big red or yellow camellias, added to what looked like deliberate garishness.



Loose vest, knee-length skirt, shown by Valentino.

A former tailor who is now known for making the best, most flirtatious dresses in Paris, Ungaro did not let down his clientele. There were dozens of different styles, from the familiar wrap-around, draped-on-the-side one, which he showed last season, to new and more intricate ones, draped over the bosom, the hips or the darts and punctuated with a flowered busle.

There was a lot of color in this collection — purple, green, gold, hot pink, acid green and violet red — and many different prints, including Art Nouveau flowers and Miro doodles. When all of this was in control, it ended up fine.

Towards the end, Ungaro became more sober, returning to a quieter palette, with browns, mauves and khakis, but he always kept his accessories colorful — such as some of his hats, tiny, bright beanie, pierced with a feather and looking like those worn by circus clowns and acrobats.

NYSE Most Active					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Mobile	10257	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	12199	127 1/4	126	126 1/2	+ 1/4
Fin.Pac	11857	9 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
Texaco	10971	34 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	10971	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/4
PG&E	10823	17	16 1/2	16 3/4	+ 1/4
Exxon	10244	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	+ 1/4
Digital	9794	101 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Gold	8247	83	78 1/2	78 1/2	+ 1/4
Air.Rich	7949	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Rich	7411	41 1/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	+ 1/4
Schibm	7411	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	+ 1/4
Gold	7214	37 1/2	36 3/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4
Phil.P	7111	37 1/2	36 3/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4
TECO	6712	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
NorthF	4558	14	13 1/4	13 1/2	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last C	
Indus	2214.98	2224.70	2204.71	2213.21	+ 4.19
Trans	102.56	104.00	101.00	102.57	+ 0.01
Unif	143.57	144.00	142.44	143.56	+ 0.01
Comp	484.57	488.27	479.64	482.99	+ 0.11

NYSE Diaries		
	Come	Pre
Advanced	788	60
Declined	770	85
Unchanged	439	47
Total Issues	2017	2024
New Highs	55	
New Lows	14	
Volume up	37,890,000	
Volume down	14,670,000	

NYSE Index		
Composites	High	Low
Industrials	112.22	111.57
Transp.	89.44	88.76
Utilities	50.13	49.80
Finance	76.14	75.34

Odd-Lot Trading	
	Buy
Oct. 22	135,867
Oct. 19	175,776
Oct. 18	150,461
Oct. 17	123,292
Oct. 16	144,641

*Included in the active trading

X	
Close	Chgw
118.58	1.15
111.71	0.64
108.84	0.48
99.90	1.30
93.59	0.42

in N.Y.	
Sales	"Strrt
86A.970	1,822
86B.543	1,215
86C.740	1,328
87.023	1,457
87A.167	537

Tue

N

Clo

Vol. of 4 P.M.

Prev. 4 P.M. w

Prev consolidated

Tables include list
up to the close

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2214.38	2214.38	2214.38	+ 4.19
Comp	1232.17	1232.17	1232.17	+ 0.11
Unif	143.57	143.57	143.57	+ 0.11
Trans	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11

EX Diaries		
Class	Prev.	
282	241	
258	265	
228	229	
796	785	
9	9	
34	21	
2,218.5		
2,887,470		

Composite	
Industries	
Finance	
Insurance	
Utilities	
Banks	
Transp.	

Dow Jones				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
108.87	102.39	107.24	+ 0.03	
141.71	139.44	140.19	+ 0.78	
14.11	7.27	7.28	+ 0.01	
16.12	16.12	16.12	+ 0.05	
108.27	104.83	106.28	+ 0.05	

Bonds	
Utilities	
Industrials	

NASDAQ Index				
	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
	285.41	+ 0.85	247.27	278.60
	272.38	- 0.75	249.51	324.65
	287.57	+ 0.92	262.00	272.73
	272.82	- 0.46	270.98	255.73
	274.21	+ 0.55	277.19	252.11
	278.37	+ 0.13	274.85	198.92
	224.82	+ 1.82	227.21	276.48

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Close	Ch'ge
	71.55	+ 0.75
	69.13	+ 1.57
	73.97	+ 0.22

AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng
Wendro	2813	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/2
KayPro	1834	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/4
BAT	1636	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
Sealed	1565	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1434	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
Cryo	1242	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
Trans	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Unif	1187	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1

NYSE Most Active		NYSE High Low			
Vol.	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	Stock	Chg.
A					
1234	AAR	48	27	31	22 1/2
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC	10	10	10	10
1234	AAC				

Prices Crawl

United Press International

NEW YORK

The New change, unable to sustain an finished mixed in active trade reports of a slowing economic news that interest rates were

Efforts to raise soil moisture world oil prices with production fused some investors. But out of recent setbacks and losses attracted attention.

The Dow Jones industrial 8.73 Monday, skidded 4.19 blue-chip barometer was up points on two occasions during

Advances led declines 7 2,015 issues traded.

Big Board volume totaled 1.5 compared with 91 million the day before.

"It's really not a downturn," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co., "but the market's pullback was 'more' rather than any real reversal."

Two midwestern banks — bank of Minneapolis and First — lowered their prime rates from the prevailing 12 1/2 percent to the nation's major banks.

S. Trust Co. lowered its 10 1/2 percent prime rate to 10 percent, banks charge overnight rates, down from 9 1/2 percent.

But the bond market slumped early rally on the government tender orders for durable goods the steepest drop since April

12 Month		Stock		Div. Yr. P.E.	
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Yr. P.E.
63%	394	394	394	5.34	8.5
71%	294	294	294	5.34	7.4
71%	294	294	294	5.34	7.4
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17
81%	9	9	9	5.34	17

ose Mixed

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but the market is generally optimistic about the future of the high-tech industry.

Some investors are still unsure about the future of the high-tech industry, but

NYSE									
Investors were restrained by uncertainty that OPEC would do to combat the prices that started last week when users cut their price.									
was the most active NYSE-listed at 28%. Exxon, which reported earnings of \$1.58 vs. \$1.41, rose 1/2%.									
second most active, up 1/4 to 126 1/2. Itek, which said it will begin manufacturing for use in personal computers.									
Equipment Corp., which reported net of \$2.45 a share vs. 28 cents, up 100%. Texas Instruments rose 1/4. Motorola 3/4 to 36 1/2. AT&T fell 1/4.									
nsive Financial Corp. of America active, up 1/4 to 94. But Federal average shed 1/4 to 16 1/2.									
ctors, which reported third-quarter loss of \$2.33, fell 3/4 to 78 1/2. A union the strike against GM in Canada lowered. Ford shed 1/4 to 49 1/2 and 31 1/2.									
ropped 2 1/4 to 36 in active trading it could not account for the active									
nion Corp., which projected a loss, was lower.									
Sciencas was lower. A spokesman are no developments in the account for the drop. Mohawk was negative comment earlier in the									
Div. Yld. P/E									
8	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
10	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
12	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
14	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
16	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
18	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
20	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
22	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
24	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
26	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
28	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
30	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
32	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
34	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
36	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
38	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
40	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
42	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
44	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
46	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
48	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
50	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
52	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
54	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
56	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
58	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
60	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
62	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
64	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
66	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
68	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
70	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
72	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
74	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
76	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
78	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
80	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
82	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
84	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
86	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
88	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
90	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
92	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
94	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
96	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
98	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
100	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
B									
10	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
12	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
14	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
16	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
18	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
20	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
22	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
24	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
26	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
28	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
30	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
32	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
34	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
36	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
38	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
40	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
42	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
44	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
46	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
48	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
50	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
52	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
54	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
56	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
58	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
60	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
62	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
64	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
66	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
68	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
70	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
72	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
74	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
76	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
78	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
80	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
82	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
84	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
86	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
88	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
90	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
92	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
94	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
96	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
98	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%
100	2.6	7	3	198	25%	21%	21%	21%	21%

AMEX Diaries		AMEX Diaries		AMEX Diaries	
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Index
Indus	2214.38	2214.38	2214.38	2214.38	+ 4.19
Comp	1232.17	1232.17	1232.17	1232.17	+ 0.11
Unif	143.57	143.57	143.57	143.57	+ 0.11
Trans	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Health	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Energy	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Telecom	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Real Estate	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Commodities	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Options	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
ETFs	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	102.57	102.57	102.57	102.57	+ 0.11
Index	10				

Class	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
Class	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
2899	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2900	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2901	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2902	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2903	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2904	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2905	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2906	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2907	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2908	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2909	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2910	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2911	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2912	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2913	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2914	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2915	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2916	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2917	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2918	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2919	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2920	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2921	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2922	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2923	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2924	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2925	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2926	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2927	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2928	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2929	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2930	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2931	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2932	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2933	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2934	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2935	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2936	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2937	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2938	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2939	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2940	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2941	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2942	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2943	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2944	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2945	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2946	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2947	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2948	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2949	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2950	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2951	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2952	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2953	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2954	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2955	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2956	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2957	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2958	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2959	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2960	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2961	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2962	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2963	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2964	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2965	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2966	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2967	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2968	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2969	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2970	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2971	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2972	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2973	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2974	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2975	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2976	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2977	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2978	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2979	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2980	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2981	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2982	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2983	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2984	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2985	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2986	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2987	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2988	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2989	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2990	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2991	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2992	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2993	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2994	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2995	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2996	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2997	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2998	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
2999	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17
3000	3994	3234	2899	ComCorp of	4.25	12.1	17

AMEX Most Active			12 Month	
Vol.	High	Low	Close	High
Health	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT&T	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
IBM	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General	1027	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
AT				

		Dm. Vm. PE		S&P 1950 High Low		Date		Down		Up		Chg	
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	18.4		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Comp	1232.17	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Unif	143.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Trans	102.57	11.9		1000	1000	41	41	41	+	+	+	+	+
Indus	2214.38	1											

Prices Close Mixed on NYSE

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange, unable to sustain an early rally attempt, finished mixed in active trading Tuesday after reports of a slowing economy took the joy out of investors that interest rates were falling.

Efforts of OPEC oil ministers to shore up the world oil price with production cutbacks confused some investors. But oil issues rebounded from recent setbacks and high-technology issues attracted attention.

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 7)

2	DlxChk	1.76	3.3	14	586	54%	53%
4	DenMitg	1.60	4.7	10	14	34%	34%
6	Dermes	73	1.8	14	502	40%	40%

DeSoto	1.40	4.4	9	8	32	32
DefEd	1.68	11.2	7	2598	15 1/2	15
DefE ed	8.37	14.4		8007	15	14

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

25A	139A	MACOM	25B	139B	MACOM	25C	139C	MACOM	25D	139D	MACOM	25E	139E	MACOM	25F	139F	MACOM	25G	139G	MACOM	25H	139H	MACOM	25I	139I	MACOM	25J	139J	MACOM	25K	139K	MACOM	25L	139L	MACOM	25M	139M	MACOM	25N	139N	MACOM	25O	139O	MACOM	25P	139P	MACOM	25Q	139Q	MACOM	25R	139R	MACOM	25S	139S	MACOM	25T	139T	MACOM	25U	139U	MACOM	25V	139V	MACOM	25W	139W	MACOM	25X	139X	MACOM	25Y	139Y	MACOM	25Z	139Z	MACOM	25AA	139AA	MACOM	25AB	139AB	MACOM	25AC	139AC	MACOM	25AD	139AD	MACOM	25AE	139AE	MACOM	25AF	139AF	MACOM	25AG	139AG	MACOM	25AH	139AH	MACOM	25AI	139AI	MACOM	25AJ	139AJ	MACOM	25AK	139AK	MACOM	25AL	139AL	MACOM	25AM	139AM	MACOM	25AN	139AN	MACOM	25AO	139AO	MACOM	25AP	139AP	MACOM	25AQ	139AQ	MACOM	25AR	139AR	MACOM	25AS	139AS	MACOM	25AT	139AT	MACOM	25AU	139AU	MACOM	25AV	139AV	MACOM	25AW	139AW	MACOM	25AX	139AX	MACOM	25AY	139AY	MACOM	25AZ	139AZ	MACOM	25BA	139BA	MACOM	25BB	139BB	MACOM	25BC	139BC	MACOM	25BD	139BD	MACOM	25BE	139BE	MACOM	25BF	139BF	MACOM	25BG	139BG	MACOM	25BH	139BH	MACOM	25BI	139BI	MACOM	25BJ	139BJ	MACOM	25BK	139BK	MACOM	25BL	139BL	MACOM	25BM	139BM	MACOM	25BN	139BN	MACOM	25BO	139BO	MACOM	25BP	139BP	MACOM	25BQ	139BQ	MACOM	25BR	139BR	MACOM	25BS	139BS	MACOM	25BT	139BT	MACOM	25BU	139BU	MACOM	25BV	139BV	MACOM	25BW	139BW	MACOM	25BX	139BX	MACOM	25BY	139BY	MACOM	25BZ	139BZ	MACOM	25CA	139CA	MACOM	25CB	139CB	MACOM	25CC	139CC	MACOM	25CD	139CD	MACOM	25CE	139CE	MACOM	25CF	139CF	MACOM	25CG	139CG	MACOM	25CH	139CH	MACOM	25CI	139CI	MACOM	25CJ	139CJ	MACOM	25CK	139CK	MACOM	25CL	139CL	MACOM	25CM	139CM	MACOM	25CN	139CN	MACOM	25CO	139CO	MACOM	25CP	139CP	MACOM	25CQ	139CQ	MACOM	25CR	139CR	MACOM	25CS	139CS	MACOM	25CT	139CT	MACOM	25CU	139CU	MACOM	25CV	139CV	MACOM	25CW	139CW	MACOM	25CX	139CX	MACOM	25CY	139CY	MACOM	25CZ	139CZ	MACOM	25DA	139DA	MACOM	25DB	139DB	MACOM	25DC	139DC	MACOM	25DD	139DD	MACOM	25DE	139DE	MACOM	25DF	139DF	MACOM	25DG	139DG	MACOM	25DH	139DH	MACOM	25DI	139DI	MACOM	25DJ	139DJ	MACOM	25DK	139DK	MACOM	25DL	139DL	MACOM	25DM	139DM	MACOM	25DN	139DN	MACOM	25DO	139DO	MACOM	25DP	139DP	MACOM	25DQ	139DQ	MACOM	25DR	139DR	MACOM	25DS	139DS	MACOM	25DT	139DT	MACOM	25DU	139DU	MACOM	25DV	139DV	MACOM	25DW	139DW	MACOM	25DX	139DX	MACOM	25DY	139DY	MACOM	25DZ	139DZ	MACOM	25EA	139EA	MACOM	25EB	139EB	MACOM	25EC	139EC	MACOM	25ED	139ED	MACOM	25EE	139EE	MACOM	25EF	139EF	MACOM	25EG	139EG	MACOM	25EH	139EH	MACOM	25EI	139EI	MACOM	25EJ	139EJ	MACOM	25EK	139EK	MACOM	25EL	139EL	MACOM	25EM	139EM	MACOM	25EN	139EN	MACOM	25EO	139EO	MACOM	25EP	139EP	MACOM	25EQ	139EQ	MACOM	25ER	139ER	MACOM	25ES	139ES	MACOM	25ET	139ET	MACOM	25EU	139EU	MACOM	25EV	139EV	MACOM	25EW	139EW	MACOM	25EX	139EX	MACOM	25EY	139EY	MACOM	25EZ	139EZ	MACOM	25FA	139FA	MACOM	25FB	139FB	MACOM	25FC	139FC	MACOM	25FD	139FD	MACOM	25FE	139FE	MACOM	25FF	139FF	MACOM	25FG	139FG	MACOM	25FH	139FH	MACOM	25FI	139FI	MACOM	25FJ	139FJ	MACOM	25FK	139FK	MACOM	25FL	139FL	MACOM	25FM	139FM	MACOM	25FN	139FN	MACOM	25FO	139FO	MACOM	25FP	139FP	MACOM	25FQ	139FQ	MACOM	25FR	139FR	MACOM	25FS	139FS	MACOM	25FT	139FT	MACOM	25FU	139FU	MACOM	25FV	139FV	MACOM	25FW	139FW	MACOM	25FX	139FX	MACOM	25FY	139FY	MACOM	25FZ	139FZ	MACOM	25GA	139GA	MACOM	25GB	139GB	MACOM	25GC	139GC	MACOM	25GD	139GD	MACOM	25GE	139GE	MACOM	25GF	139GF	MACOM	25GG	139GG	MACOM	25GH	139GH	MACOM	25GI	139GI	MACOM	25GJ	139GJ	MACOM	25GK	139GK	MACOM	25GL	139GL	MACOM	25GM	139GM	MACOM	25GN	139GN	MACOM	25GO	139GO	MACOM	25GP	139GP	MACOM	25GQ	139GQ	MACOM	25GR	139GR	MACOM	25GS	139GS	MACOM	25GT	139GT	MACOM	25GU	139GU	MACOM	25GV	139GV	MACOM	25GW	139GW	MACOM	25GX	139GX	MACOM	25GY	139GY	MACOM	25GZ	139GZ	MACOM	25HA	139HA	MACOM	25HB	139HB	MACOM	25HC	139HC	MACOM	25HD	139HD	MACOM	25HE	139HE	MACOM	25HF	139HF	MACOM	25HG	139HG	MACOM	25HH	139HH	MACOM	25HI	139HI	MACOM	25HJ	139HJ	MACOM	25HK	139HK	MACOM	25HL	139HL	MACOM	25HM	139HM	MACOM	25HN	139HN	MACOM	25HO	139HO	MACOM	25HP	139HP	MACOM	25HQ	139HQ	MACOM	25HR	139HR	MACOM	25HS	139HS	MACOM	25HT	139HT	MACOM	25HU	139HU	MACOM	25HV	139HV	MACOM	25HW	139HW	MACOM	25HX	139HX	MACOM	25HY	139HY	MACOM	25HZ	139HZ	MACOM	25IA	139IA	MACOM	25IB	139IB	MACOM	25IC	139IC	MACOM	25ID	139ID	MACOM	25IE	139IE	MACOM	25IF	139IF	MACOM	25IG	139IG	MACOM	25IH	139IH	MACOM	25II	139II	MACOM	25IJ	139IJ	MACOM	25IK	139IK	MACOM	25IL	139IL	MACOM	25IM	139IM	MACOM	25IN	139IN	MACOM	25IO	139IO	MACOM	25IP	139IP	MACOM	25IQ	139IQ	MACOM	25IR	139IR	MACOM	25IS	139IS	MACOM	25IT	139IT	MACOM	25IU	139IU	MACOM	25IV	139IV	MACOM	25IW	139IW	MACOM	25IX	139IX	MACOM	25IY	139IY	MACOM	25IZ	139IZ	MACOM	25JA	139JA	MACOM	25JB	139JB	MACOM	25JC	139JC	MACOM	25JD	139JD	MACOM	25JE	139JE	MACOM	25JF	139JF	MACOM	25JG	139JG	MACOM	25JH	139JH	MACOM	25JI	139JI	MACOM	25JJ	139JJ	MACOM	25JK	139JK	MACOM	25JL	139JL	MACOM	25JM	139JM	MACOM	25JN	139JN	MACOM	25JO	139JO	MACOM	25JP	139JP	MACOM	25JQ	139JQ	MACOM	25JR	139JR	MACOM	25JS	139JS	MACOM	25JT	139JT	MACOM	25JU	139JU	MACOM	25JV	139JV	MACOM	25JW	139JW	MACOM	25JX	139JX	MACOM	25JY	139JY	MACOM	25JZ	139JZ	MACOM	25KA	139KA	MACOM	25KB	139KB	MACOM	25KC	139KC	MACOM	25KD	139KD	MACOM	25KE	139KE	MACOM	25KF	139KF	MACOM	25KG	139KG	MACOM	25KH	139KH	MACOM	25KI	139KI	MACOM	25KJ	139KJ	MACOM	25KL	139KL	MACOM	25KM	139KM	MACOM	25KN	139KN	MACOM	25KO	139KO	MACOM	25KP	139KP	MACOM	25KQ	139KQ	MACOM	25KR	139KR	MACOM	25KS	139KS	MACOM	25KT	139KT	MACOM	25KU	139KU	MACOM	25KV	139KV	MACOM	25KW	139KW	MACOM	25KX	139KX	MACOM	25KY	139KY	MACOM	25KZ	139KZ	MACOM	25LA	139LA	MACOM	25LB	139LB	MACOM	25LC	139LC	MACOM	25LD	139LD	MACOM	25LE	139LE	MACOM	25LF	139LF	MACOM	25LG	139LG	MACOM	25LH	139LH	MACOM	25LI	139LI	MACOM	25LJ	139LJ	MACOM	25LK	139LK	MACOM	25LL	139LL	MACOM	25LM	139LM	MACOM	25LN	139LN	MACOM	25LO	139LO	MACOM	25LP	139LP	MACOM	25LQ	139LQ	MACOM	25LR	139LR	MACOM	25LS	139LS	MACOM	25LT	139LT	MACOM	25LU	139LU	MACOM	25LV	139LV	MACOM	25LW	139LW	MACOM	25LX	139LX	MACOM	25LY	139LY	MACOM	25LZ	139LZ	MACOM	25MA	139MA	MACOM	25MB	139MB	MACOM	25MC	139MC	MACOM	25MD	139MD	MACOM	25ME	139ME	MACOM	25MF	139MF	MACOM	25MG	139MG	MACOM	25MH	139MH	MACOM	25MI	139MI	MACOM	25MJ	139MJ	MACOM	25MK	139MK	MACOM	25ML	139ML	MACOM	25MN	139MN	MACOM	25MO	139MO	MACOM	25MP	139MP	MACOM	25MQ	139MQ	MACOM	25MR	139MR	MACOM	25MS	139MS	MACOM	25MT	139MT	MACOM	25MU	139MU	MACOM	25MV	139MV	MACOM	25MW	139MW	MACOM	25MX	139MX	MACOM	25MY	139MY	MACOM	25MZ	139MZ	MACOM	25NA	139NA	MACOM	25NB	139NB	MACOM	25NC	139NC	MACOM	25ND	139ND	MACOM	25NE	139NE	MACOM	25NF	139NF	MACOM	25NG	139NG	MACOM	25NH	139NH	MACOM	25NI	139NI	MACOM	25NJ	139NJ	MACOM	25NK	139NK	MACOM	25NL	139NL	MACOM	25NM	139NM	MACOM	25NN	139NN	MACOM	25NO	139NO	MACOM	25NP	139NP	MACOM	25NQ	139NQ	MACOM	25NR	139NR	MACOM	25NS	139NS	MACOM	25NT	139NT	MACOM	25NU	139NU	MACOM	25NV	139NV	MACOM	25NW	139NW	MACOM	25NX	139NX	MACOM	25NY	139NY	MACOM	25NZ	139NZ	MACOM	25OA	139OA	MACOM	25OB	139OB	MACOM	25OC	139OC	MACOM	25OD	139OD	MACOM	25OE	139OE	MACOM	25OF	139OF	MACOM	25OG	139OG	MACOM	25OH	139OH	MACOM	25OI	139OI	MACOM	25OJ	139OJ	MACOM	25OK	139OK	MACOM	25OL	139OL	MACOM	25OM	139OM	MACOM	25ON	139ON	MACOM	25OO	139OO	MACOM	25OP	139OP	MACOM	25OQ	139OQ	MACOM	25OR	139OR	MACOM	25OS	139OS	MACOM	25OT	139OT	MACOM	25OU	139OU	MACOM	25OV	139OV	MACOM	25OW	139OW	MACOM	25OX	139OX	MACOM	25OY	139OY	MACOM	25OZ	139OZ	MACOM	25PA	139PA	MACOM	25PB	139PB	MACOM	25PC	139PC	MACOM	25PD	139PD	MACOM	25PE	139PE	MACOM	25PF	139PF	MACOM	25PG	139PG	MACOM	25PH	139PH	MACOM	25PI	139PI	MACOM	25PJ	139PJ	MACOM	25PK	139PK	MACOM	25PL	139PL	MACOM	25PM	139PM	MACOM	25PN	139PN	MACOM	25PO	139PO	MACOM	25PP	139PP	MACOM	25PQ	139PQ	MACOM	25PR	139PR	MACOM	25PS	139PS	MACOM	25PT	139PT	MACOM	25PU	139PU	MACOM	25PV	139PV	MACOM	25PW	139PW	MACOM	25PX	139PX	MACOM	25PY	139PY	MACOM	25PZ	139PZ	MACOM	25QA	139QA	MACOM	25QB	139QB	MACOM	25QC	139QC	MACOM	25QD	139QD	MACOM	25QE	139QE	MACOM	25QF	139QF	MACOM	25QG	139QG	MACOM	25QH	139QH	MACOM	25QI	139QI	MACOM	25QJ	139QJ	MACOM	25QK	139QK	MACOM	25QL	139QL	MACOM	25QM	139QM	MACOM	25QN	139QN	MACOM	25QO	139QO	MACOM	25QP	139QP	MACOM	25QQ	139QQ	MACOM	25QR	139QR	MACOM	25QS	139QS	MACOM	25QT	139QT	MACOM	25QU	139QU	MACOM	25QV	139QV	MACOM	25QW	139QW	MACOM	25QX	139QX	MACOM	25QY	139QY	MACOM	25QZ	139QZ	MACOM	25RA	139RA	MACOM	25RB	139RB	MACOM	25RC	139RC	MACOM	25RD	139RD	MACOM	25RE	139RE	MACOM	25RF	139RF	MACOM	25RG	139RG	MACOM	25RH	139RH	MACOM	25RI	139RI	MACOM	25RJ	139RJ	MACOM	25RK	139RK	MACOM	25RL	139RL	MACOM	25RM	139RM	MACOM	25RN	139RN	MACOM	25RO	139RO	MACOM	25RP	139RP	MACOM	25RQ	139RQ	MACOM	25RR	139RR	MACOM	25RS	139RS	MACOM	25RT	139RT	MACOM	25RU	139RU	MACOM	25RV	139RV	MACOM	25RW	139RW	MACOM	25RX	139RX	MACOM	25RY	139RY	MACOM	25RZ	139RZ	MACOM	25SA	139SA	MACOM	25SB	139SB	MACOM	25SC	139SC	MACOM	25SD	139SD	MACOM	25SE	139SE	MACOM	25SF	139SF	MACOM	25SG	139SG	MACOM	25SH	139SH	MACOM	25SI	139SI	MACOM	25SJ	139SJ	MACOM	25SK	139SK	MACOM	25SL	139SL	MACOM	25SM	139SM	MACOM	25SN	139SN	MACOM	25SO	139SO	MACOM	25SP	139SP	MACOM	25SQ	139SQ	MACOM	25SR	139SR	MACOM	25SS	139SS	MACOM
-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

KRUGGERAND®

Money you can trust.

Please note that International Gold Corporation does not provide a buying or selling service.

12 Month High Low		Div.	Yld.	PE	Std.	12 Month High Low	Close	Change
1864	14	RothCan	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1874	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1884	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1894	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1904	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1914	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1924	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1934	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1944	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1954	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1964	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1974	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1984	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
1994	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2004	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2014	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2024	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2034	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2044	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2054	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2064	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2074	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2084	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2094	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2104	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2114	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2124	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2134	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2144	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2154	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2164	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2174	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2184	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2194	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2204	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2214	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2224	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2234	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2244	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2254	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2264	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2274	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2284	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2294	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2304	20	Revere	30	1.8	37	37	1744	1776
2314								

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------



Grow Group

Awlgrip, Alumigrip, Devco, just three of our famous brand names.

Sales figures are insufficient. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, just not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounts to 10 percent or more has been paid, the stock's high-low range can be distorted. The high-low range for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual distributions based on the latest declaration.
 a = dividend rate (cents/\$1) .
 ds = dividend split (new shares plus stock dividend/1)
 c = liquidating dividend/1
 cd = called/1
 d = new yearly high/1
 d = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months/1
 c = dividend in Canadian funds, subject to US non-Residence tax.
 i = dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
 l = dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken by stockholder meeting.
 k = dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
 n = new day in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range based on the start of trading.
 nd = new day delivery.
 P/E = price-earnings ratio.
 r = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus split.
 s = stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
 sts = splits.
 t = dividend paid on stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on re-distribution or re-distribution date.
 v = yearly high.
 v = trading float.
 vi = in bankruptcy or reorganization or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities issued by such company.
 w = When distributed.
 wv = When warrants.
 w = no dividend or ex-divide.
 wts = ex-distribution.
 w = without warrants.
 y = no dividend and sales in full.
 y = dividend.
 z = split in full.

Please note that International Gold Corporation does not provide a buying or selling service.

[illegible]

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
11-11-11
11-12-11
11-13-11
11-14-11
11-15-11
11-16-11
11-17-11
11-18-11
11-19-11
11-20-11
11-21-11
11-22-11
11-23-11
11-24-11
11-25-11
11-26-11
11-27-11
11-28-11
11-29-11
11-30-11

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[illegible]

Free booklet
European Guide to Gold and Krugerrands
This newly published brochure reviews investment advantages of gold and the old for investment in Europe. It will help you to determine the best way to go about protecting your valuable assets.
A year free copy, simply write to:
International Gold Corporation
1, rue de la Suisse
CH 1204 Geneva - Switzerland

KRUGERRAND
Money you can trust.

Gold coins that International Gold Corporation is proud to provide a safe haven for your money.

Country	Year	Weight	Purity	Price
South Africa	1980	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1981	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1982	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1983	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1984	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1985	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1986	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1987	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1988	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1989	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1990	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1991	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1992	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1993	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1994	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1995	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1996	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1997	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1998	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	1999	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2000	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2001	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2002	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2003	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2004	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2005	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2006	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2007	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2008	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2009	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2010	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2011	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2012	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2013	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2014	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2015	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2016	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2017	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2018	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2019	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2020	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2021	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2022	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2023	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2024	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2025	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2026	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2027	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2028	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2029	1 oz	999.9	125.00
South Africa	2030	1 oz	999.9	125.00

Statistics Index

U.S. Stocks	P. 1
U.S. Bonds	P. 2
U.S. Commodities	P. 3
U.S. Currencies	P. 4
U.S. Interest Rates	P. 5
U.S. Gold Prices	P. 6
U.S. Market Summary	P. 7
U.S. OTC Stocks	P. 8
U.S. Other Markets	P. 9

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1984

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1984

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Hewlett-Packard Attempts To Retain Innovative Flair

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Two months after its parent in the United States announced a major reorganization, Hewlett-Packard Europe has announced big changes in its European operations — but with a difference.

For this successful people-company, the challenge is to allow its innovative and entrepreneurial spirit to flourish in its new consolidated — and at the management level, more centralized — structure.

However, while the U.S. restructuring has led to a more centralized operation, the European changes are centered on flexibility at local level.

Hewlett-Packard Co., the California producer of electronic instruments and computer products, with \$4.7 billion in sales for 1983 and an annual sales-growth rate of 25 percent, came third in Fortune's list of most admired U.S. corporations.

For the second time it was rated better than any other U.S. company for attracting, developing and keeping talented people.

But the company's weakness in today's fast-moving integrated computer market is that it makes expensive products by engineers for engineers. In Europe, Hewlett-Packard's share of this market is still relatively small. The company has 2.5 percent to 5 percent of the micro- and personal-computer market. It has 10.5 percent of the mini-computer European market and is ranked third in that category after IBM Europe, its main competitor, with 20 percent, and Digital Equipment Corp., with 12 percent.

IBM, "the 800-pound gorilla," is seen as Hewlett-Packard's No. 1 target.

TOP management, after contemplating a change for the past two years, decided to bring its managers more into the marketplace.

The company faces the same challenge of keeping the spirit of innovation world-wide. But Hewlett-Packard's experience may prove that, contrary to a widely held view, some European managers' resistance to change is no greater than that of U.S. managers. According to Franz Nawratil, the newly appointed director of marketing and sales for Europe, reorganization in Europe, officially announced Sept. 26, is moving along faster than it is in the United States. He attributes this to the new emphasis on decentralization at national level.

In Europe, where markets differ widely by country, Hewlett-Packard's new listening-to-the-market strategy has meant greater responsibilities for individual country teams. "This isn't a classical reorganization where everything was decided somewhere in a dark room and then management was given the opportunity to implement it," says Mr. Nawratil.

Franco Mariotti, corporate vice-president Europe, in charge of Hewlett-Packard for Europe, Middle East and Africa, says the word "flexibility" is the key. "We are leaving a certain flexibility to the local team," he says.

Thus, it may be easier for managers to accept the reorganization in Europe than in the United States, where in contrast to the European restructuring, there has been more centralization.

"There is a certain drive in Europe to become more independent, a little more the master of your own destiny. This reorganization has created an environment in which these elements could come out," says Mr. Nawratil.

Hewlett-Packard Europe not only imports products from the United States, it has created several important products itself. Where there will be greater consolidation in Europe — and in some cases, centralization — will be at the sales level. This is the area where Hewlett-Packard Europe will have to maintain a delicate balance. "We prefer decentralization, provided the customer is served better," says Mr. Mariotti. "But if that isn't the case, then we will centralize to better serve the customer."

"The biggest effect in Europe will be in sales organization. Consolidation always has an emotional impact on the people involved," says André Schwager, senior vice president with (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

Country	Rate
Australia	1.44
Belgium	36.25
Canada	70.25
France	166.35
Germany	3.36
Italy	2.36
Japan	163.60
Netherlands	2.20
Spain	166.35
Switzerland	7.20
UK	166.35
US	1.00

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates

Country	Rate
US	10.00
UK	10.00
Germany	10.00
France	10.00
Italy	10.00
Japan	10.00

Gold Prices

Country	Price
US	320.00
UK	320.00
Germany	320.00
France	320.00
Italy	320.00
Japan	320.00

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Tuesday in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand for holidays. Many Indian markets were also closed for holidays.

Exxon Lifts Net By 4.1%

But Ashland Oil Posts Big Loss

NEW YORK — Exxon Corp., the world's largest oil company, said Tuesday its earnings rose 4.1 percent in the third quarter to \$1.28 billion from \$1.23 billion a year earlier. But Ashland Oil Inc. reported a loss of \$240.9 million in the period.

Nine-month earnings at Exxon climbed 22 percent to \$4.10 billion from \$3.36 billion a year earlier. Sales in the third quarter rose 0.8 percent to \$23.52 billion from \$23.34 billion, and rose 4 percent in the first nine months to \$72.73 billion from \$69.93 billion.

Exxon said a stock-buyback program helped to raise per-share earnings at a faster rate than total net earnings. Per-share earnings rose 12.1 percent in the third quarter, to \$1.58 from \$1.41 a year earlier. For the first nine months, per-share earnings rose 28.1 percent, to \$4.97 from \$3.88.

Exxon reported growth this year in oil and natural-gas production and from its chemicals business. But Exxon's chairman, Clifton C. Giffin Jr., said it had sharply lower earnings from the sale of refined petroleum products, such as gasoline, because worldwide surpluses continued to mount.

In the nine months ended Sept. 30, the company spent \$1.975 billion to repurchase 48,397 million of its shares. And since it began the repurchase program in July 1983, Exxon has bought back 69 million shares for a total of \$2.759 billion. There were 798 million shares outstanding as of Sept. 30.

Reporting its loss for the fourth quarter of its fiscal year, Ashland said the shortfall reflected a previously announced, one-time charge of \$271.14 million for the planned sale of several of its non-oil businesses.

The loss compared with a profit of \$51.07 million a year earlier. Quarterly sales rose to \$2.35 billion from \$2.17 billion.

For the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, Ashland said it had a loss of \$172.5 million against a profit of \$102.8 million a year earlier. Sales rose 5 percent to \$8.62 billion from \$8.20 billion.

EC Agrees To Cut Tariffs A Year Early

LUXEMBOURG — Finance ministers of the European Community agreed Tuesday to cut tariffs on a limited number of goods a year earlier than previously planned.

The ministers also agreed to speed up tariff reductions by six months on a broader range of goods, but those cuts were made conditional on the United States agreeing to accelerate its tariff cuts.

Japan and some non-EC nations in Western Europe already have committed themselves to accelerating by one year the tariff reductions agreed to in the so-called Tokyo Round of world trade negotiations in 1973.

The foreign ministers agreed that a limited number of tariffs scheduled to be reduced by an average of less than 1 percent on Jan. 1, 1986 would be cut by that amount a year early.

The community has not said specifically what goods would be affected by these cuts, but officials said Tuesday that they would be mainly goods exported by the world's poorer nations.

A bigger list of tariff reductions would be advanced to next July 1, provided that the U.S. tariffs are reduced.

Britain had argued in favor of the community accelerating all its planned tariff reductions to this Jan. 1 and was reported to be supported by Belgium, Denmark, West Germany and the Netherlands. But the other member countries argued that the community should not be obliged to act until the United States did the same, diplomatic sources said.

"This was a rather disappointing outcome, but it was the best that could be achieved," said a British official, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified by name.

Flash vs. Tradition in Tokyo's Ginza

'Store Wars' Show Dualism Of Japanese Life

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service



Television screens compete for customers' attention at the new Seibu department store in Tokyo's Ginza.

TOKYO — At the rate of 200,000 a day, Tokyo shoppers are streaming into the Ginza to stare at two competing visions of the ultimate Japanese department store. And what they see are two competing versions of contemporary Japan.

A glass walkway is just about the only thing that connects the new branches of the Seibu and Hankyu department stores in the Ginza — the famous central business district that has some of Fifth Avenue's cachet and Rodeo Drive's stylishness, but is often so crowded that Orchard Street, on Manhattan's Lower East Side, seems more like it.

Puppets dance and television sets flicker in Seibu's windows, while mannequins in gray and black suits stare silently from the Hankyu branch. Seibu plays music that keeps the decibel level at a clamorous pitch, while Hankyu shoppers are greeted with soft music and the chirping voices of young women.

Seibu has devoted an entire floor to services such as vacation home bookings, life insurance, home loans for women and other credit information. Hankyu has reserved most of its space for merchandise.

The two stores recently opened on the same day, bringing the number of department stores in the Ginza area to eight (including two Hankyus within 200 yards of each other) and leading the press to describe the contest as "the department store war." Seibu's advertising slogan is "Mind Theater" and Hankyu's is "Authentic."

At stake is which retailing strategy best appeals to Japanese consumers, whose tastes are changing as the society grows more accustomed to affluence and the choices it offers.

Japan has always excelled at assimilation, embracing modern adaptations while retaining the traditions it considers indispensable. But where once the Japanese considered any foreign product, they are now more selective and more demanding.

Japanese consumers are becoming increasingly sophisticated, according to Tamon Nakamura, president of Stores Company Ltd., which publishes four newspapers and magazines devoted to retailing. He predicted that Japanese department stores would have to rethink their traditional retailing strategies.

Statistics compiled by government agencies indicate that changes are indeed taking place. For example, in 1983, Japanese consumers spent 68 percent of their income for goods, according to the Economic Planning Agency. Today they spend 57 percent of their income for services.

And according to Shuichi Oba, an official in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry who oversees large-scale retailers, a study group on consumer behavior has predicted that Japanese consumers in this decade will spend more of their money on services and distinctive, high-quality goods.

Moreover, real earnings of Japanese households began to increase in 1982, and with them consumption. For example, To-

kyo department store sales in September alone were \$775 million, up 4.5 percent from a year earlier, according to the Japan Department Stores Association.

Both the new Seibu and Hankyu stores still draw record crowds — on a recent national holiday, white-gloved guards with bullhorns struggled to keep people moving through the aisles.

Retailers are hoping that the crowds will infuse new life into the Ginza itself, which has yielded to the premier shopping area to the outlying centers of Shinjuku, Shibuya and Ikebukuro.

Compared with these new centers, which have drawn the teenagers and young professionals, the Ginza has come to be regarded as a bit staid, even stuffy.

Seibu is gambling that its unorthodox style best suits the Japanese consumer's new mood.

"In the past, Japanese consumers behaved unorthodoxly," said Shunichi Uchida, the director and general manager of the Ginza branch. "The days of old-fashioned consumerism are over."

GM Posts 43% Fall in 3d-Quarter Net

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. reported Tuesday a third-quarter profit of \$416.8 million, or \$1.31 a share, down 43 percent from the year-earlier period.

The latest quarter ended Sept. 30 included six days of strikes against the world's largest automaker by the United Auto Workers union before ratification of a new three-year labor contract covering 350,000 U.S. autoworkers.

The strikes deprived GM of breaking its yearly earnings record in just three quarters. GM made \$3.73 billion in the four quarters of 1983 and has made \$3.64 billion in the first nine months of this year.

A nationwide strike against GM in Canada that has already lasted a week has placed in jeopardy what was expected to be a robust 1984 fourth quarter.

The third-quarter net compares with \$736.9 million, or \$2.33 a share, in the like quarter a year ago. Third-quarter sales rose 5.1 percent to \$18.5 billion from \$17.6 billion a year ago.

"Given all that was happening to them, it [the report] was not surprising," said David Healy, automotive analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. in New York.

Factory Orders In U.S. Skidded 4.3% Last Month

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories for durable goods plunged 4.3 percent in September, the sharpest decline in five months, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

Orders for durable goods, those expected to last three or more years, such as appliances and military hardware, dropped by \$4.4 billion to a level of \$97.6 billion, the department said.

The September decline followed a 0.3 percent increase in August and was the steepest decline since a 6.5 percent drop in April.

Consumers cut back sharply on spending in July and August and the level of September orders was likely a reflection of this decrease. Consumer spending rebounded in September and most analysts expect demand for durable goods to start climbing again in coming months.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that the September decline was largely due to the auto strike against General Motors Corp. and a sharp drop in orders for defense equipment.

"After five quarters of rapid recovery, the economy has settled back to moderate growth," Mr. Baldrige said. "A rebound of auto production, further modernization and expansion by business and the defense build-up should lift durable goods orders this month, signaling continued growth ahead."

The Commerce Department said much of the weakness came in the transportation industry, where orders were down 14.8 percent. It was the fourth decline in the last six months in this industry segment. All transportation segments were down, but the report said motor vehicles accounted for most of the decline.

New orders for primary metals were down by 8 percent following an increase of 0.6 percent in August. New orders for machinery were up 0.7 percent following a 1.3 percent decline in August.

The closely watched category of non-defense capital goods posted its first increase since May, rising 2.3 percent. This category reflects industry plans to expand and modernize and thus is considered a good barometer of future production levels.

The volatile category of defense capital goods dropped 2.4 percent to \$5.9 billion following three months when orders averaged over \$7 billion each month.

The Conference Board, a business-sponsored research organization, surveyed 41 executives, who said they expected inflation-adjusted economic growth of 3.5 percent in 1985 and a fourth year of expansion in 1986.

Dollar Stages Broad Retreat In U.S., Europe

NEW YORK — The dollar fell broadly Tuesday, staging its sharpest retreat in a month. Currency dealers attributed the drop to a growing belief that U.S. interest rates have not finished falling.

The Federal Reserve Board said its measure of the dollar, weighted on the basis of trade with the currencies of 10 other industrialized nations, dropped 1 1/2 percent from Monday, the steepest one-day decline since it fell more than 2 percent Sept. 21.

But in contrast to last month, when the dollar plummeted after West German central bank intervention, Tuesday's retreat was described as orderly.

In London, the pound ended at \$1.2085, compared with \$1.1995 Monday, while in Frankfurt, the dollar finished at 3.049 DM, down from 3.0745. In Paris, the dollar ended at 9.3755 francs, down from 9.4645. In Tokyo, the dollar finished at 246.975, down from 247.30.

The pound was quoted in late New York trading at \$1.2173, compared with \$1.1988 Monday; the dollar was trading against the mark at 3.0258, compared with 3.082 Monday, and against the franc at 9.2875, down from 9.4505. The dollar was quoted at 244.015 yen, down from 247.35 on Monday.

STRATEGY INVESTMENT FUND S.A.

Société Anonyme d'Investissement
Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
R.C. Luxembourg B 30.091

Avis de convocation

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire Reportée qui aura lieu le 9 novembre 1984 à 11.30 heures au siège social, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

Ordre du jour

1. Modification de l'article 3 des statuts pour lui donner la teneur suivante:
"La société a pour objet de placer les fonds dont elle dispose en valeurs mobilières de toutes natures dans le but de répartir les risques d'investissement et de faire bénéficier ses actionnaires des résultats de la gestion de son portefeuille."
La société peut prendre toutes mesures et faire toutes opérations qu'elle juge utiles à l'accomplissement et au développement de son but au sens le plus large dans le cadre de la loi du 25 août 1963 relative aux organismes de placement collectif.
2. Modification des articles 1-17 et 25 des statuts en vue de les adapter aux dispositions de la loi du 10 août 1915 sur les sociétés commerciales telle que modifiée par la loi du 24 août 1983 et aux dispositions de la loi du 25 août 1983.
3. Modification de l'article 6 des statuts pour le mettre en concordance avec les dispositions de l'article 32 de la loi du 10 août 1915 telle que modifiée par la loi du 24 août 1983.

Le texte complet des modifications à apporter aux statuts est disponible au siège social sur simple demande.

Le Conseil d'Administration

The best of the \$20 coin
bears the Corum
Legend Head

CORUM

The famous Corum coin watch. A superb ultra-thin timepiece, handcrafted from a genuine \$20 gold coin split in two with a movement inserted between the two halves. A collector's piece sure to become more precious with years. Water-resistant in ladies' versions too. At the finest jewellers in the world. For a brochure write to Corum, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds 03, Switzerland.

Les Spécialités de

CORUM

JET AVIATION
PRIVATE JET SERVICES

The world leader in aircraft management and executive charter with a fleet of:

- 5 Citation II - 1 Learjet 35 - 1 BA 125 - 1 Falcon 10 - 1 Falcon 20 - 6 Falcon 50
- 6 Gulfstream II/III - 1 DC9-1 Boeing 737 - 5 Boeing 727 - 1 Boeing 707 - 1 DC8-63

Head Office Europe: Zurich, Switzerland
Head Office Middle East: London, England
Head Office North America: New York, New York

Jet Aviation Zurich Phone (01) 814 20 02 Telex 39 820
Jet Aviation London Phone (01) 220 18 88 Telex 205 551
Jet Aviation New York Phone (617) 276 81 40 Telex 951 191

Save 42%

And never miss an issue.

By subscribing to the International Herald Tribune now, you can save almost half the newsstand price!

In most European countries, our special introductory discount of 25% off the regular subscription price means up to 42% off the newsstand price for a one-year subscription.

Moreover, you'll never miss an issue. And every day is fresh and different in the Trib. Breaking news from around the world, of course. But also special features and columns every day of the week.

- **American Topics** a careful selection of topical items for those who want to keep up with U.S. trends and currents, now appears on Monday and Saturday.

- **Hebe Dorsey covers Fashion** - and the people who make it - each Tuesday.

- **Wednesday features Insights**, a full page of thought-provoking articles that put the news into perspective. Plus **Rob Hughes on Soccer**, as well as **Business People**, also published on Friday.

- **The Science page**, which appears each Thursday, tracks the latest breakthroughs and discoveries.

Weekend, a sparkling leisure and travel section, brightens up Friday's paper.

And **Saturday's Arts and Leisure** page brings authoritative fine arts coverage from the art capitals of the world.

- **On the back page**, the ever popular **Art Buchwald** (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) alternates with Pulitzer Prize-winners **Russell Baker** (Wednesday and Friday) and linguist **William Safire** (Monday).

Every day of the week also brings a special column of interest to the business community. **Carl Gewirtz on Eurobonds, Futures and Options**. **Sherry Buchanan** writing for **The International Manager**. **Ed Rohrbach's Wall Street Watch**. **Technology**. **The Economic Scene** by **Leonard Silk**.

Send in the coupon below today. Don't wait. And, for maximum savings, subscribe for a full year, as normal subscription rates will apply after the initial introductory period.

Subscribe to the IHT today at special introductory rates and save up to 42% off the newsstand price. For new subscribers only.



To: Subscription Manager,
International Herald Tribune,
181 avenue Charles de Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Tel.: 747.07.29. Telex: 612832.

Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the IHT each day for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon.

Please circle below the time period and reduced subscription price selected. For new subscribers only. (Rates valid through April 30, 1985.)

Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	A. Sch.	3,220	1,610	890
Belgium	B. Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Denmark	D. Kr.	1,500	750	410
Finland	F.M.	1,120	560	308
France	F.F.	1,000	500	280
Germany	D.M.	412	206	115
Great Britain	£	82	41	23
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Ireland	£. Ir.	104	52	29
Italy	Lire	216,000	108,000	59,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain	Ptas	17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	372	186	102
The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East.		\$	284	142
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia:		\$	396	198
				109

☐ My payment is enclosed (Check or money order to the IHT)

Please charge my:

- ☐ Access ☐ Eurocard
☐ American Express ☐ Mastercard
☐ Diners Club ☐ Visa

Card account number

Card expiry date

Signature

My name

Address

City

Country

Job/Profession

Nationality

Tel. N°

Telex



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Reckitt & Colman Increases Its Bid for Nicholas Kiwi

Reuters

LONDON — Reckitt & Colman PLC said Tuesday it was raising its bid for Nicholas Kiwi Ltd. of Australia to 4.30 Australian dollars (\$3.61) a share, which is equivalent to 5.02 dollars a share prior to a planned one-for-six bonus issue.

The new offer has a total value of \$258 million (about \$312 million). Alternatively, Reckitt, a major British food maker, will offer one Reckitt & Colman (Australia) Ltd. share plus 1.45 dollars cash for each Nicholas Kiwi share.

Reckitt said its alternative offer, made after talks with Nicholas Kiwi officials, is equivalent to 4.30 dollars a Nicholas Kiwi share based on the current price of Reckitt & Colman (Australia) shares at 2.85 dollars each.

Reckitt was previously offering 1.95 dollars a share, equivalent to 4.60 dollars prior to the bonus issue.

Kodak to Sell Floppy Disks

The Associated Press

ROCHESTER, New York — Eastman Kodak Co. said Tuesday it will sell a line of floppy disks for small computers as the entry point for a major diversification effort into electronic data storage. Kodak disappointed some securities analysts by announcing no new products of its own, instead saying it would initially sell other suppliers' floppy disks.

Kodak said it would initially sell a complete line of magnetic disks in 8-inch, 5¼-inch and 3½-inch formats.

Kodak, hurt by slow growth and competition in its staple businesses — photographic film and chemicals — is moving into a \$2-billion sector of the electronics marketplace that is fast-growing but already crowded.

Bank Group Assails Move By Sears

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The decision by Sears, Roebuck & Co. to buy a Delaware bank is a serious step further in the fraying of the U.S. financial system, a banking group warned Tuesday.

Sears announced Monday that its financial services unit would buy the Delaware bank despite proposed federal legislation that might later force the nation's largest retailer to sell it. Sears said it would continue to lobby against the measure.

"It's really what we warned about," said Kenneth Guenther, executive director of the 7,100-member Independent Bankers Association of America.

He referred to his group's criticism of last week's decision by C.T. Conover, comptroller of the currency, to let lapse a moratorium on financial institutions setting up consumer banks.

"It underlines again the urgent need for presidential action to stop the regulatory unraveling of our financial system," said Mr. Guenther, whose organization represents small and medium-size banks.

He predicted the Sears' move would be the "first of probably quite a few."

Sears said that Allstate Enterprises, a member of its Dean Witter Financial Services subsidiary, had agreed to buy 25 percent of the shares of Greenwood Trust Co. of Greenwood, Delaware, and planned to make a tender offer for all of the remaining shares.

No price was put on the pact with Greenwood, a state-chartered bank that has about \$11 million in assets.

COMPANY NOTES

Digital Equipment Corp. said profits and sales rose sharply in the first fiscal quarter ended Sept. 29. Net rose 80 percent to \$144.2 million after an extraordinary \$63.25-million credit. Sales climbed 42 percent to \$1.52 billion.

International Business Machines Corp. left its third-quarter dividend on common stock unchanged at \$1.10 a share, an IBM Europe spokesman said. The quarterly dividend will be payable Dec. 10, 1984, to shareholders of record Nov. 7, 1984.

Koninklijke Wessanen NV, a Dutch food company, forecast a 24-percent rise in 1984 net to 46 million guilders (\$13 million). Sales are likely to total 4 billion guilders, up 11 percent. Wessanen officials were in London promoting the planned sale of better depository receipts, representing ordinary shares, to British institutions. The sale, representing up to 10 percent of the current ordinary share capital, is expected to raise up to 40 million guilders.

United Technologies Corp. may keep its chairman and chief executive, Harry J. Gray, due to retire at the end of next year. Mr. Gray told security analysts in New York that he was willing to remain beyond his retirement date. But he added that Robert F. Daniel, named as UTC president last week, could run the corporation.

Vauxhall Motors Ltd., the British subsidiary of General Motors Corp., will resume production at its Ellesmere Port plant in north west England following the acceptance of a pay offer by 2,000 transport workers, a Vauxhall said. The Transport and General Workers Union was the third union at Ellesmere to accept the offer, which lifts wages 7½ percent.

Whitebread & Co., Britain's third-largest brewer, said Tuesday that it had agreed definitively to buy Beatrice Corp.'s Buckingham Corp. unit for \$92 million (\$110 million). Buckingham is a New York-based importer of wines and spirits.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Jordan Firms Begin New London Bank

By Brenda Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The government of Jordan and 15 Jordanian banks and financial institutions have established a consortium bank in London. The new bank, Jordan Finance Consortium PLC, will begin operations at the end of this month with capital of £20 million (\$23.8 million).

The government of Jordan will hold 20 percent of Jordan Finance Consortium, which said it plans to participate in the financing of British-Jordanian trade, enable its shareholders to operate more effectively in international business and provide banking services for the Arab community in Britain.

Mohamed Said Nabulsi, governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, was named chairman of the new bank. Zuhair Khouri was named deputy chairman, and Maurice Constant, formerly of Ottoman Bank and Grindlays Bank Ltd., was appointed general manager.

New Unit Combines Lloyds' Merchant Banks

Lloyds Bank is merging the merchant banking activities of Lloyds Bank International Ltd. and Lloyds Bank PLC in a new merchant banking unit. Robert Owen, currently a director of Lloyds Bank International, has been named chief executive of the new group.

The move brings Lloyds into line with the other large U.K. clearing banks, all of which have merchant banking units. Last week, Lloyds Bank announced plans to merge with its overseas banking arm, Lloyds Bank International.

El Aquitaine Norge A/S, the Norwegian unit of the French state-owned oil company Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, has appointed

Pierre Godec to succeed Pierre Chouzenoux as managing director. Mr. Godec previously was a managing director of Elf Nigeria.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale has named Erhard Pascher senior vice president and co-manager of its Frankfurt office, succeeding Klaus Pesch. Mr. Pesch succeeds Mr. Pascher as senior vice president and general manager of the Düsseldorf-based bank's Tokyo branch.

Nigeria International Bank has named Francis A. Rozario as managing director. The Lagos-based bank is a new commercial-banking venture 60-percent owned by Nigerian shareholders and 40-percent owned by Citibank N.A. Mr. Rozario formerly was the head of Citibank's branch in Liberia.

Union Bank of Norway has named Malcolm S. Allen senior representative of its group activities in London, succeeding Per Pedersen, transferred to the bank's head office in Oslo. Mr. Allen currently is head of the international commercial banking department of Privatbanken Ltd. in London.

Amexco Says Safra Is Leaving

Reuters

NEW YORK — American Express Co. said Tuesday it is replacing Edmond J. Safra as chairman of its international banking operation. American Express International Banking Corp. The move had been widely expected.

Robert F. Smith, currently president and bank chief operating officer, will take over from Mr. Safra Jan. 1. The senior vice chairman, Albert Ben Ezra, was named as the new president.

James D. Robinson 3d, the American Express chairman, said Mr. Safra had expressed a desire to devote more time to personal matters. However, analysts say the move was due to differences in Mr. Safra's operating style compared with other American Express executives.

Tokyo's 'Store Wars'

(Continued from Page 9)

virtualization have come. It used to be that if 80 people out of 100 said a commodity was good, it was produced and sold for the mass market. Now if three people say they like something, but 10 people say they hate it, we should still sell that commodity to those three people.

Bearing the standard of tradition is Han-kyu.

"Our style is traditional and orthodox," said Eiichi Goda of Han-kyu's sales promotion division. "Seibu stresses high technology at their storefront, but we want to stress personal service to our customers through our sales clerks. By the word 'authentic,' we don't mean just expensive things. We try to provide goods that satisfy people who stopped chasing famous brand names just for their name's sake, and who want to use good-quality products for a long time."

Juji Tanaka, a spokesman for Misukoshi, said Japan's first department store has found little reason to tinker with its own formulas. But in its Ginza store, Misukoshi has upgraded food and fashion departments and now has a coffee shop on the second floor. Other stores on the Ginza are reported to have undertaken similar renovations.

Restructuring At Hewlett

(Continued from Page 9)

Dataquest Inc., who left Hewlett-Packard a month ago after 11 years with the company.

In the United States, more managers have been leaving the company since July than in past reorganizations. It is too early to tell if there will be similar departures in Europe. Wall Street analysts attribute the moves to the fear that the individual will be left with less freedom to innovate.

Discussing Hewlett-Packard's future, Mr. Nawratil says: "IBM is one number one target." But he realizes the limitations of challenging International Business Machines Corp., which he calls "the 800-pound gorilla."

Investors in the world's major financial centers pay as much as US \$ 100.- per year to receive this internationally acclaimed Newsletter, but: Here's how readers of the International Herald Tribune can obtain a subscription to this same report free and without obligation.

Dear Reader,

There is no doubt that many of the world's greatest fortunes were made by those willing to take a risk—whether drilling for oil, acquiring property that no one else seemed to want, or in the stock market, a place where the biggest winners are not those who buy the same well-known shares, purchased mainly by Banks and insurance companies. The biggest winners are clearly those who participate in the growth of or even entirely new industries, and then gradually sell out those holdings at much, much higher prices to investors who preferred to wait to climb aboard, until those companies or industries have become widely known. But what is it that separates the investor who seizes the right opportunities, and sees his money multiply over and over again, from the investor who buys the same issues as everyone else and realizes less return than he will get from his bank?

The difference is: the secret of "SPECIAL SITUATION" INVESTING.

In the past, such well-known investors as Friedrich Flick and the first Baron von Rothschild, followed the principle of "SPECIAL SITUATION" investing. But how can you as an individual investor today be alerted early enough to these "SPECIAL SITUATIONS" both in and out of Europe, whenever they occur?

Chartwell Securities AG, advises our clients to read every issue, without fail, of a Financial Newsletter that is little-known outside of specially informed circles...

Published in London, by a securities firm that specializes in discovering situations of just this kind, in each issue it describes in detail, one or more situations, still undiscovered by the investing world, where opportunities exist to invest at prices of today, so that when these same opportunities are later discovered by others wishing to participate, readers of this special report can unload, perhaps re-investing a portion of the profit they have earned in a future "SPECIAL SITUATION".

How to obtain a free subscription:

The name of this little-known report is the "TRAFALGAR CAPITAL REPORT",

and in the October issue, being distributed this week, the report describes a company whose shares are actively traded in America, but that unknown to the investing public, it has a virtual monopoly in its field. It operates in an industry that throughout the United States is illegal...

But it works through a loop-hole in the law that no other publicly-quoted company has yet found. Chartwell Securities AG, believes that these reports are so important—virtually essential—to a "SPECIAL SITUATION" investor today, that we have, by special arrangement, made a limited number of free subscriptions available to the readers of the International Herald Tribune today.

If you wish to be included among those who receive a free subscription, beginning with the October issue, please be certain to write or call us today.

CHARTWELL SECURITIES AG
Zürliendstr. 134, Postfach 1106, 8003 Zürich, SWITZERLAND
Tel. (01041) 1-461 62 62, Telex 814 227 ds ch

COUPON
Please send me free and without obligation a subscription to the TRAFALGAR CAPITAL REPORT:

Name:

Address:

Private Phone:

Office:

CHARTWELL SECURITIES AG, Zürliendstrasse 134, Postfach 1106, 8003 Zürich, SWITZERLAND
Tel. (01041) 1-461 62 62, Telex 814 227 ds ch

New Issue
October 24, 1984

This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only.

Export Development Corporation

(An agent of Her Majesty in right of Canada)

DM 100,000,000
6 7/8% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1984/1990

Offering Price: 100%
Interest: 6 7/8% p.a., payable on October 25 of each year
Repayment: on October 25, 1990 at par
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Credit Suisse First Boston
Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation
International Limited

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Dominion Securities Pitfield
Limited

Orion Royal Bank
Limited

Wood Gundy Inc.

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Anro International
Limited

Arab Banking Corporation -
Daus & Co. GmbH
Banca del Gattardo

Baden-Württembergische Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Aktiengesellschaft

Julius Baer International
Limited
Bank Lau International Ltd.

Bank J. Vontobel & Co. AG
Banque Nationale de Paris
Bayerische Landesbank
Girozentrale
CIBC Limited

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Paribas
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Aktiengesellschaft
Citicorp International Bank
Limited

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Compagnie de Banque
et d'Investissements, CBI
Daishu Europe Limited

County Bank
Limited
DG Bank
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft
Crédit Lyonnais

Enskilda Securities
Standardbank Gröndalska Lundska

Kidder, Peabody International
Limited

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
Hambros Bank
Limited

Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas)
Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir International
Limited

Kleinwort, Benson
Limited

Kreditbank N.V.

Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Samuel Montagu & Co.
Limited

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Limited

Morgan Guaranty Ltd.
Richardson Greenshields of Canada (U.K.)
Limited

Morgan Stanley International
Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Limited

Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

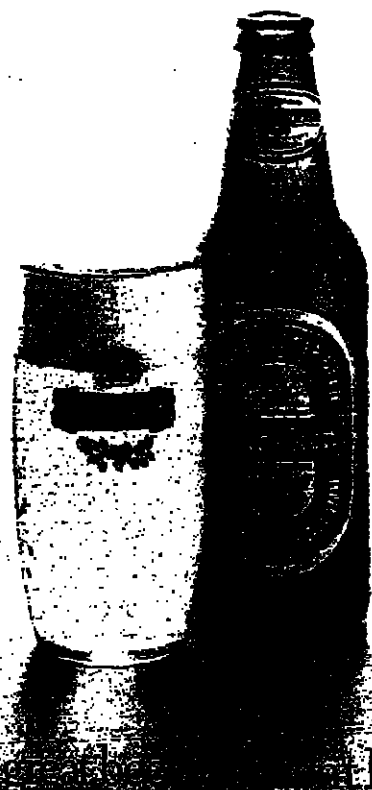
Trinkaus & Burkhhardt

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Limited

Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

We love testimonials from famous people as long as we don't have to pay them.



When you make a... have to make a great fuss.

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

		A					
ABELS		50	122	22	22		BoittC
AFG		1	28	18	18	18	BoittB
AG		1	28	18	18	18	BoittC
AGN1		27	164	14	16	+	BoittD
AGN2	200	51	227	18	18	+	BoittE
AGN3		18	18	18	18	+	BoittF
AGN4	20.8	18	18	18	18	+	BoittG
AGN5		53	436	34	34	+	BoittH
AGN6		1	2	2	2	+	BoittI
AGN7		1	2	2	2	+	BoittJ
AGN8	50	53	200	150	150	+	BoittK
AGN9		1	2	2	2	+	BoittL
AGN10		1	2	2	2	+	BoittM
AGN11		1	2	2	2	+	BoittN
AGN12		1	2	2	2	+	BoittO
AGN13		1	2	2	2	+	BoittP
AGN14		1	2	2	2	+	BoittQ
AGN15		1	2	2	2	+	BoittR
AGN16		1	2	2	2	+	BoittS
AGN17		1	2	2	2	+	BoittT
AGN18		1	2	2	2	+	BoittU
AGN19		1	2	2	2	+	BoittV
AGN20		1	2	2	2	+	BoittW
AGN21		1	2	2	2	+	BoittX
AGN22		1	2	2	2	+	BoittY
AGN23		1	2	2	2	+	BoittZ
AGN24		1	2	2	2	+	BoittA
AGN25		1	2	2	2	+	BoittB
AGN26		1	2	2	2	+	BoittC
AGN27		1	2	2	2	+	BoittD
AGN28		1	2	2	2	+	BoittE
AGN29		1	2	2	2	+	BoittF
AGN30		1	2	2	2	+	BoittG
AGN31		1	2	2	2	+	BoittH
AGN32		1	2	2	2	+	BoittI
AGN33		1	2	2	2	+	BoittJ
AGN34		1	2	2	2	+	BoittK
AGN35		1	2	2	2	+	BoittL
AGN36		1	2	2	2	+	BoittM
AGN37		1	2	2	2	+	BoittN
AGN38		1	2	2	2	+	BoittO
AGN39		1	2	2	2	+	BoittP
AGN40		1	2	2	2	+	BoittQ
AGN41		1	2	2	2	+	BoittR
AGN42		1	2	2	2	+	BoittS
AGN43		1	2	2	2	+	BoittT
AGN44		1	2	2	2	+	BoittU
AGN45		1	2	2	2	+	BoittV
AGN46		1	2	2	2	+	BoittW
AGN47		1	2	2	2	+	BoittX
AGN48		1	2	2	2	+	BoittY
AGN49		1	2	2	2	+	BoittZ
AGN50		1	2	2	2	+	BoittA
AGN51		1	2	2	2	+	BoittB
AGN52		1	2	2	2	+	BoittC
AGN53		1	2	2	2	+	BoittD
AGN54		1	2	2	2	+	BoittE
AGN55		1	2	2	2	+	BoittF
AGN56		1	2	2	2	+	BoittG
AGN57		1	2	2	2	+	BoittH
AGN58		1	2	2	2	+	BoittI
AGN59		1	2	2	2	+	BoittJ
AGN60		1	2	2	2	+	BoittK
AGN61		1	2	2	2	+	BoittL
AGN62		1	2	2	2	+	BoittM
AGN63		1	2	2	2	+	BoittN
AGN64		1	2	2	2	+	BoittO
AGN65		1	2	2	2	+	BoittP
AGN66		1	2	2	2	+	BoittQ
AGN67		1	2	2	2	+	BoittR
AGN68		1	2	2	2	+	BoittS
AGN69		1	2	2	2	+	BoittT
AGN70		1	2	2	2	+	BoittU
AGN71		1	2	2	2	+	BoittV
AGN72		1	2	2	2	+	BoittW
AGN73		1	2	2	2	+	BoittX
AGN74		1	2	2	2	+	BoittY
AGN75		1	2	2	2	+	BoittZ
AGN76		1	2	2	2	+	BoittA
AGN77		1	2	2	2	+	BoittB
AGN78		1	2	2	2	+	BoittC
AGN79		1	2	2	2	+	BoittD
AGN80		1	2	2	2	+	BoittE
AGN81		1	2	2	2	+	BoittF
AGN82		1	2	2	2	+	BoittG
AGN83		1	2	2	2	+	BoittH
AGN84		1	2	2	2	+	BoittI
AGN85		1	2	2	2	+	BoittJ
AGN86		1	2	2	2	+	BoittK
AGN87		1	2	2	2	+	BoittL
AGN88		1	2	2	2	+	BoittM
AGN89		1	2	2	2	+	BoittN
AGN90		1	2	2	2	+	BoittO
AGN91		1	2	2	2	+	BoittP
AGN92		1	2	2	2	+	BoittQ
AGN93		1	2	2	2	+	BoittR
AGN94		1	2	2	2	+	BoittS
AGN95		1	2	2	2	+	BoittT
AGN96		1	2	2	2	+	BoittU
AGN97		1	2	2	2	+	BoittV
AGN98		1	2	2	2	+	BoittW
AGN99		1	2	2	2	+	BoittX
AGN100		1	2	2	2	+	BoittY
AGN101		1	2	2	2	+	BoittZ
AGN102		1	2	2	2	+	BoittA
AGN103		1	2	2	2	+	BoittB
AGN104		1	2	2	2	+	BoittC
AGN105		1	2	2	2	+	BoittD
AGN106		1	2	2	2	+	BoittE
AGN107		1	2	2	2	+	BoittF
AGN108		1	2	2	2	+	BoittG
AGN109		1	2	2	2	+	BoittH
AGN110		1	2	2	2	+	BoittI
AGN111		1	2	2	2	+	BoittJ
AGN112		1	2	2	2	+	BoittK
AGN113		1	2	2	2	+	BoittL
AGN114		1	2	2	2	+	BoittM
AGN115		1	2	2	2	+	BoittN
AGN116		1	2	2	2	+	BoittO
AGN117		1	2	2	2	+	BoittP
AGN118		1	2	2	2	+	BoittQ
AGN119		1	2	2	2	+	BoittR
AGN120		1	2	2	2	+	BoittS
AGN121		1	2	2	2	+	BoittT
AGN122		1	2	2	2	+	BoittU
AGN123		1	2	2	2	+	BoittV
AGN124		1	2	2	2	+	BoittW
AGN125		1	2	2	2	+	BoittX
AGN126		1	2	2	2	+	BoittY
AGN127		1	2	2	2	+	BoittZ
AGN128		1	2	2	2	+	BoittA
AGN129		1	2	2	2	+	BoittB
AGN130		1	2	2	2	+	BoittC
AGN131		1	2	2	2	+	BoittD
AGN132		1	2	2	2	+	BoittE
AGN133		1	2	2	2	+	BoittF
AGN134		1	2	2	2	+	BoittG
AGN135		1	2	2	2	+	BoittH
AGN136		1	2	2	2	+	BoittI
AGN137		1	2	2	2	+	BoittJ
AGN138		1	2	2	2	+	BoittK
AGN139		1	2	2	2	+	BoittL
AGN140		1	2	2	2	+	BoittM
AGN141		1	2	2	2	+	BoittN
AGN142		1	2	2	2	+	BoittO
AGN143		1	2	2	2	+	BoittP
AGN144		1	2	2	2	+	BoittQ
AGN145		1	2	2	2	+	BoittR
AGN146		1	2	2	2	+	BoittS
AGN147		1	2	2	2	+	BoittT
AGN148		1	2	2	2	+	BoittU
AGN149		1	2	2	2	+	BoittV
AGN150		1	2	2	2	+	BoittW
AGN151		1	2	2	2	+	BoittX
AGN152		1	2	2	2	+	BoittY
AGN153		1	2	2	2	+	BoittZ
AGN154		1	2	2	2	+	BoittA
AGN155		1	2	2	2	+	BoittB
AGN156		1	2	2	2	+	BoittC
AGN157		1	2	2	2	+	BoittD
AGN158		1	2	2	2	+	BoittE
AGN159		1	2	2	2	+	BoittF
AGN160		1	2	2	2	+	BoittG
AGN161		1	2	2	2	+	BoittH
AGN162		1	2	2	2	+	BoittI
AGN163		1	2	2	2	+	BoittJ
AGN164		1	2	2	2	+	BoittK
AGN165		1	2	2	2	+	BoittL
AGN166		1	2	2	2	+	BoittM
AGN167		1	2	2	2	+	BoittN
AGN168		1	2	2	2	+	BoittO
AGN169		1	2	2	2	+	BoittP
AGN170		1	2	2	2	+	BoittQ
AGN171		1	2	2	2	+	BoittR
AGN172		1	2	2	2	+	BoittS
AGN173		1	2	2	2	+	BoittT
AGN174		1	2	2	2	+	BoittU
AGN175		1	2	2	2	+	BoittV
AGN176		1	2	2	2	+	BoittW
AGN177		1	2	2	2	+	BoittX
AGN178		1	2	2	2	+	BoittY
AGN179		1	2	2	2	+	BoittZ
AGN180		1	2	2	2	+	BoittA
AGN181		1	2	2	2	+	BoittB
AGN182		1	2	2	2	+	BoittC
AGN183		1	2	2	2	+	BoittD
AGN184		1	2	2	2	+	BoittE
AGN185		1	2	2	2	+	BoittF
AGN186		1	2	2	2	+	BoittG
AGN187		1	2	2	2	+	BoittH
AGN188		1	2	2	2	+	BoittI
AGN189		1	2	2	2	+	BoittJ
AGN190		1	2	2	2	+	BoittK
AGN191		1	2	2	2	+	BoittL
AGN192		1	2	2	2	+	BoittM
AGN193		1	2	2	2	+	BoittN
AGN194		1	2	2	2	+	BoittO
AGN195		1	2	2	2	+	BoittP
AGN196		1	2	2	2	+	BoittQ
AGN197		1	2	2	2	+	BoittR
AGN198		1	2	2	2	+	BoittS
AGN199		1	2	2	2	+	BoittT
AGN200		1	2	2	2	+	BoittU
AGN201		1	2	2	2	+	BoittV
AGN202		1	2	2	2	+	BoittW
AGN203		1	2	2	2	+	BoittX
AGN204		1	2	2	2	+	BoittY
AGN205		1	2	2	2	+	BoittZ
AGN206		1	2	2	2	+	BoittA
AGN207		1	2	2	2	+	BoittB
AGN208		1	2	2	2	+	BoittC
AGN209		1	2	2	2	+	BoittD
AGN210		1	2	2	2	+	BoittE
AGN211		1	2	2	2	+	BoittF
AGN212		1	2	2	2	+	BoittG
AGN213		1	2	2	2	+	BoittH
AGN214		1	2	2	2	+	BoittI
AGN215		1	2	2	2	+	BoittJ
AGN216		1	2	2	2	+	BoittK
AGN217		1	2	2	2	+	BoittL
AGN218		1	2	2	2	+	BoittM
AGN219		1	2	2	2	+	BoittN
AGN220		1	2	2	2	+	BoittO
AGN221		1	2	2	2	+	BoittP
AGN222		1	2	2	2	+	BoittQ
AGN223		1	2	2			

[illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	High	Low	Open	Close	Open	Close
12	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
13	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
14	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
15	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
16	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
17	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
18	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
19	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
20	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
21	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
22	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
23	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
24	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
25	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
26	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
27	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
28	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
29	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
30	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
31	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
32	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
33	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
34	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
35	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
36	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
37	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
38	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
39	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
40	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
41	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
42	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
43	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
44	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
45	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
46	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
47	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
48	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
49	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
50	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
51	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
52	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
53	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
54	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
55	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
56	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
57	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
58	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
59	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
60	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
61	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
62	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
63	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
64	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
65	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
66	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
67	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
68	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
69	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
70	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
71	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
72	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
73	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
74	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
75	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
76	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
77	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
78	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
79	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
80	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
81	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
82	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
83	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
84	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
85	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
86	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
87	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
88	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
89	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
90	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
91	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
92	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
93	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
94	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
95	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
96	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
97	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
98	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
99	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
100	44	10	Foodstn			7	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%

10 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	Low	Close	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
29	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
30	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
31	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
32	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
33	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
34	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
35	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
36	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
37	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
38	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
39	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
40	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
41	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
42	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
43	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
44	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
45	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
46	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
47	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
48	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
49	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
50	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
51	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
52	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
53	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
54	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
55	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
56	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
57	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
58	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
59	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
60	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
61	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
62	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
63	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
64	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
65	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
66	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
67	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
68	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
69	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
70	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
71	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
72	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
73	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
74	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
75	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
76	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
77	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
78	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
79	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
80	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
81	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
82	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
83	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
84	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
85	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
86	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
87	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
88	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
89	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
90	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
91	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
92	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
93	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
94	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
95	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
96	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
97	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
98	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
99	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+
100	14 1/2	13 1/2	KingCR	20	5	24	7	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+	+	+

[illegible][illegible]

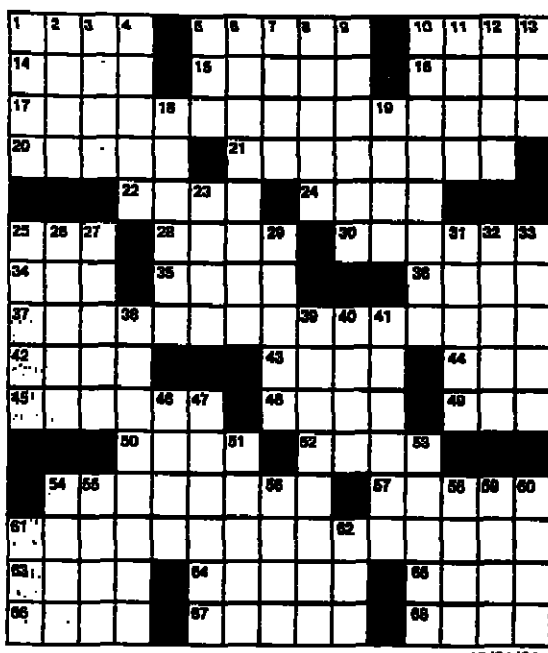
Oct. 23									
Percent					Net				
1988 High Low 3 P.M. Chrg					1988 High Low 3 P.M. Chrg				
1.8	288	7%	8%	8%	1.8	288	7%	8%	8%
1.8	121	13	10%	11	1.8	121	13	10%	11
1.8	137	36	12	12	1.8	137	36	12	12
1.6	13	17%	17%	17%	1.6	13	17%	17%	17%
1.8	33	18	18	18	1.8	33	18	18	18
4.3	8	45%	45%	45%	4.3	8	45%	45%	45%
C									
1.8	17	7%	7%	7%	1.8	17	7%	7%	7%
1.8	12	34	34	34	1.8	12	34	34	34
1.8	103	29	29	29	1.8	103	29	29	29
1.8	183	29	29	29	1.8	183	29	29	29
1.8	44	35%	35%	35%	1.8	44	35%	35%	35%
1.8	117	3%	3%	3%	1.8	117	3%	3%	3%
1.8	312	3%	3%	3%	1.8	312	3%	3%	3%
1.6	22	30	30	30	1.6	22	30	30	30
1.8	24	12%	12%	12%	1.8	24	12%	12%	12%
1.8	246	4%	4%	4%	1.8	246	4%	4%	4%
1.8	189	10%	10%	10%	1.8	189	10%	10%	10%
1.8	91	3%	3%	3%	1.8	91	3%	3%	3%
1.8	17	19%	19%	19%	1.8	17	19%	19%	19%
1.8	281	3%	3%	3%	1.8	281	3%	3%	3%
1.8	38	20%	20%	20%	1.8	38	20%	20%	20%
1.8	113	2%	2%	2%	1.8	113	2%	2%	2%
1.8	12	1%	1%	1%	1.8	12	1%	1%	1%
1.8	13	24%	24%	24%	1.8	13	24%	24%	24%
1.8	131	11%	11%	11%	1.8	131	11%	11%	11%
1.8	40	11%	11%	11%	1.8	40	11%	11%	11%
1.8	40	19%	19%	19%	1.8	40	19%	19%	19%
1.8	30	19%	19%	19%	1.8	30	19%	19%	19%
1.8	70	15%	15%	15%	1.8	70	15%	15%	15%
1.8	17	29%	29%	29%	1.8	17	29%	29%	29%
1.8	72	11%	11%	11%	1.8	72	11%	11%	11%
1.8	10	11%	11%	11%	1.8	10	11%	11%	11%
1.8	87	10%	10%	10%	1.8	87	10%	10%	10%
1.8	31	11%	11%	11%	1.8	31	11%	11%	11%
1.8	31	11%	11%	11%	1.8	31	11%	11%	11%
1.8	62	4%	4%	4%	1.8	62	4%	4%	4%
1.8	163	2%	2%	2%	1.8	163	2%	2%	2%
1.8	26	5%	5%	5%	1.8	26	5%	5%	5%
1.8	19	5%	5%	5%	1.8	19	5%	5%	5%
1.8	27	1%	1%	1%	1.8	27	1%	1%	1%
1.8	12	1%	1%	1%	1.8	12	1%	1%	1%
1.8	85	13%	13%	13%	1.8	85	13%	13%	13%
1.8	85	13%	13%	13%	1.8	85	13%	13%	13%
1.8	29	11%	11%	11%	1.8	29	11%	11%	11%
1.8	12	2%	2%	2%	1.8	12	2%	2%	2%
1.8	33	4%							

Singles in 1988 High Low 3 P.M. Chrg									
Converg	6325	7%	7%	7%					
Converg	119	46	46	46					
Converg	119	46	46	46					
Converg	147	36	36	36					
Converg	147	36	36	36					
Converg	147	36	36	36					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1	5.1					
Converg	2.08	5.1	5.1</						

Net		Sales in				Net	
3 P.A.C. Crge		100s				3 P.A.C. Crge	
				High	Low		
2%	79%	ETENN	140	55	193	29%	29%
3%	76%	ETUNC	150	53	215	29%	29%
4%	73%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
5%	70%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
6%	67%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
7%	64%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
8%	61%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
9%	58%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
10%	55%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
11%	52%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
12%	49%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
13%	46%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
14%	43%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
15%	40%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
16%	37%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
17%	34%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
18%	31%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
19%	28%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
20%	25%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
21%	22%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
22%	19%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
23%	16%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
24%	13%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
25%	10%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
26%	7%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
27%	4%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
28%	1%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
29%	-2%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
30%	-5%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
31%	-8%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
32%	-11%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
33%	-14%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
34%	-17%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
35%	-20%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
36%	-23%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
37%	-26%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
38%	-29%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
39%	-32%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
40%	-35%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
41%	-38%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
42%	-41%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
43%	-44%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
44%	-47%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
45%	-50%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
46%	-53%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
47%	-56%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
48%	-59%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
49%	-62%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
50%	-65%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
51%	-68%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
52%	-71%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
53%	-74%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
54%	-77%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
55%	-80%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
56%	-83%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
57%	-86%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
58%	-89%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
59%	-92%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
60%	-95%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
61%	-98%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
62%	-100%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
63%	-103%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
64%	-106%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
65%	-109%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
66%	-112%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
67%	-115%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
68%	-118%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
69%	-121%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
70%	-124%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
71%	-127%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
72%	-130%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
73%	-133%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
74%	-136%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
75%	-139%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
76%	-142%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
77%	-145%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
78%	-148%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
79%	-151%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
80%	-154%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
81%	-157%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
82%	-160%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
83%	-163%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
84%	-166%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
85%	-169%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
86%	-172%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
87%	-175%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
88%	-178%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
89%	-181%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
90%	-184%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
91%	-187%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
92%	-190%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
93%	-193%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
94%	-196%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
95%	-199%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
96%	-202%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
97%	-205%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
98%	-208%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
99%	-211%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
100%	-214%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
101%	-217%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
102%	-220%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
103%	-223%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
104%	-226%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
105%	-229%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
106%	-232%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
107%	-235%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
108%	-238%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
109%	-241%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
110%	-244%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
111%	-247%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
112%	-250%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
113%	-253%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
114%	-256%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
115%	-259%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
116%	-262%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
117%	-265%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
118%	-268%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
119%	-271%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
120%	-274%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
121%	-277%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
122%	-280%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
123%	-283%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
124%	-286%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
125%	-289%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
126%	-292%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
127%	-295%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
128%	-298%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
129%	-301%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
130%	-304%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
131%	-307%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
132%	-310%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
133%	-313%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
134%	-316%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
135%	-319%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
136%	-322%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
137%	-325%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
138%	-328%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
139%	-331%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
140%	-334%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
141%	-337%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
142%	-340%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
143%	-343%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
144%	-346%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
145%	-349%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
146%	-352%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
147%	-355%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
148%	-358%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
149%	-361%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
150%	-364%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
151%	-367%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
152%	-370%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
153%	-373%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
154%	-376%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
155%	-379%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
156%	-382%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
157%	-385%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
158%	-388%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
159%	-391%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
160%	-394%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
161%	-397%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
162%	-400%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
163%	-403%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
164%	-406%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
165%	-409%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
166%	-412%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
167%	-415%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
168%	-418%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
169%	-421%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
170%	-424%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
171%	-427%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
172%	-430%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
173%	-433%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
174%	-436%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
175%	-439%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
176%	-442%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
177%	-445%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
178%	-448%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
179%	-451%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
180%	-454%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
181%	-457%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
182%	-460%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
183%	-463%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
184%	-466%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
185%	-469%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
186%	-472%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
187%	-475%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
188%	-478%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
189%	-481%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
190%	-484%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
191%	-487%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
192%	-490%	ETUSC	150	53	215	29%	29%
193%	-493%	ETUSC					

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1



- ACROSS**
- 1 Aaron or Raymond
 - 2 Jutta
 - 3 Between pvt. and agns.
 - 4 To— (perfectly)
 - 5 Battery terminal
 - 6 Plunder
 - 7 Revolutionary general
 - 8 Inexpensive
 - 9 Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva
 - 10 Lifeless
 - 11 Indonesian island
 - 12 Egyptian cobra
 - 13 City on the Oka
 - 14 Delicious beverage
 - 15 C.P.O., e.g.
 - 16 Sound from a nursery
 - 17 First-class celebrities
 - 18 High: Prefix
 - 19 Young adult
 - 20 Gehrig or Boudreau
 - 21 Pulitzer Prize
 - 22 Toward the mouth
 - 23 Important star
 - 24 "before" the night
- DOWN**
- 1 Judge's bench
 - 2 Beehive State
 - 3 Network of nerves
 - 4 G.I.'s therapy
 - 5 Container
 - 6 Strong curse
 - 7 A South African
 - 8 Extemporize
 - 9 Gopher
 - 10 Relating to office work
 - 11 Dickey or Wilbur
 - 12 Anderson of WKRP
 - 13 Saul— Marie
 - 14 Assurance
 - 15 Regulation
 - 16 Russian sea
 - 17 Have— to the ground
 - 18 Peel off, in a way
 - 19 Harbors
 - 20 Milk: Comb. form
 - 21 Charges
 - 22 Region in France
 - 23 Old TV movie
 - 24 Most poetic
 - 25 Petrulent distillate
 - 26 Break from a habit
 - 27 Conclusion
 - 28 Is indebted
 - 29 Capital of the Bahamas
 - 30 Seal
 - 31 Exhausted
 - 32 Arrived
 - 33 Slaughter of baseball
 - 34 Not care—
 - 35 Storm
 - 36 Satisfac
 - 37 Rod's companion
 - 38 Concomitant
 - 39 vehicle
 - 40 Color by William Wharton



I'M GLAD YA DIDN'T MAKE ME PERFECT, 'CAUSE IF YA DID, I WOULDN'T BE HAVIN' HALF AS MUCH FUN AS I'M HAVIN'!

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHURC
KNEWA
BOPIH
FITONY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: FAVOR PLUSH DEFADE BUSILY
Answer: Held up in bad weather — AN UMBRELLA

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	15	7	Shanghai	15	7
Amsterdam	15	7	Sofia	15	7
Antwerp	15	7	St. Petersburg	15	7
Athens	15	7	Taipei	15	7
Berlin	15	7	Tokyo	15	7
Brussels	15	7	Tsukuba	15	7
Copenhagen	15	7	Ulaanbaatar	15	7
Dublin	15	7	Yokohama	15	7
Frankfurt	15	7			
Geneva	15	7			
Hamburg	15	7			
London	15	7			
Madrid	15	7			
Moscow	15	7			
Nice	15	7			
Paris	15	7			
Rome	15	7			
Stockholm	15	7			
Vienna	15	7			
Zurich	15	7			

MIDDLE EAST

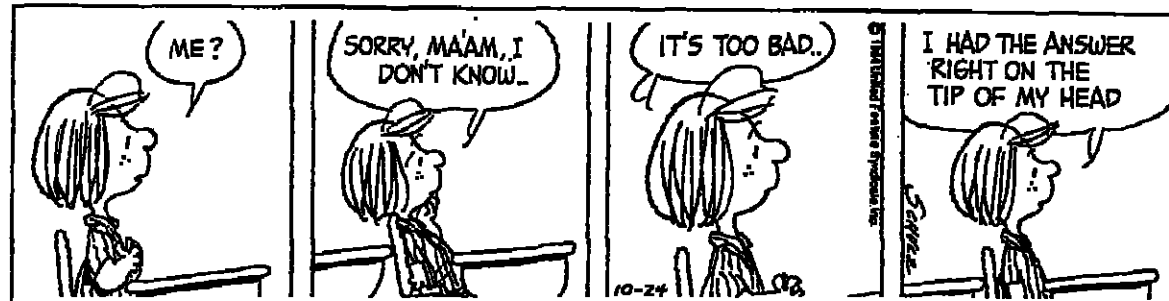
Location	High	Low
Amman	22	3
Beirut	22	3
Damascus	22	3
Jerusalem	22	3
Tel Aviv	22	3

OCEANIA

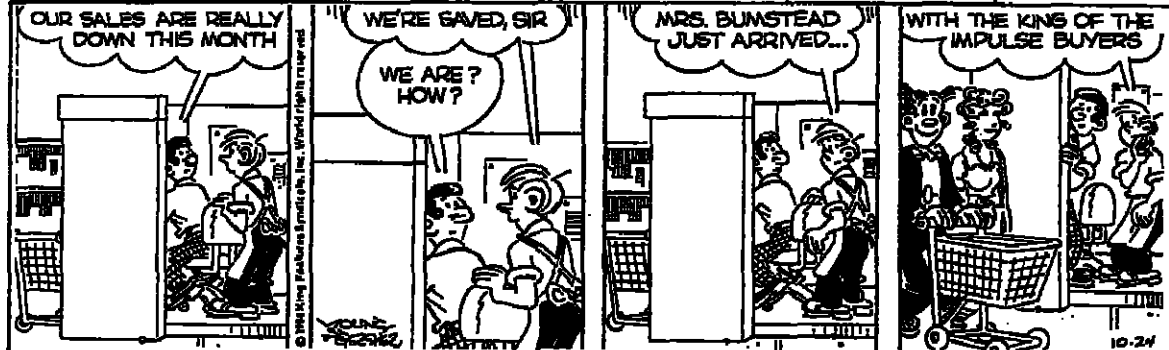
Location	High	Low
Auckland	15	7
Sydney	15	7

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate; FRANKFURT: Cloudy; London: 15-10; MADRID: Rain; Paris: 15-10; ROME: 15-10; TOKYO: 15-10; WASHINGTON: 15-10; YOKOHAMA: 15-10.

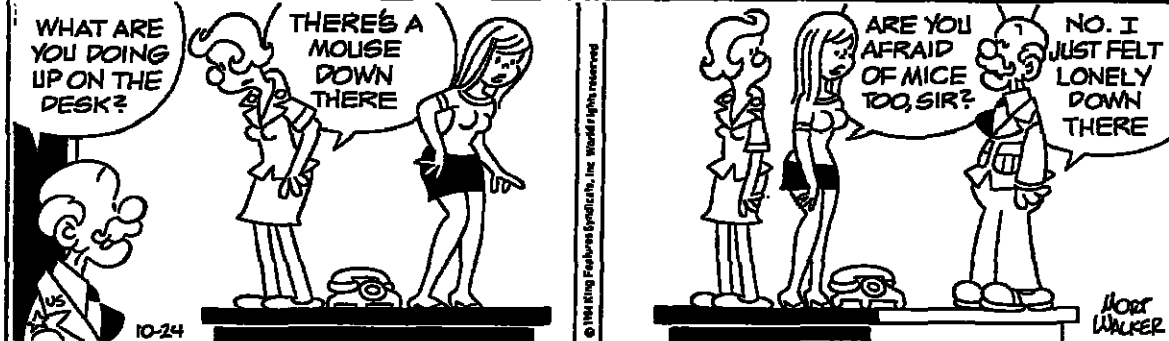
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



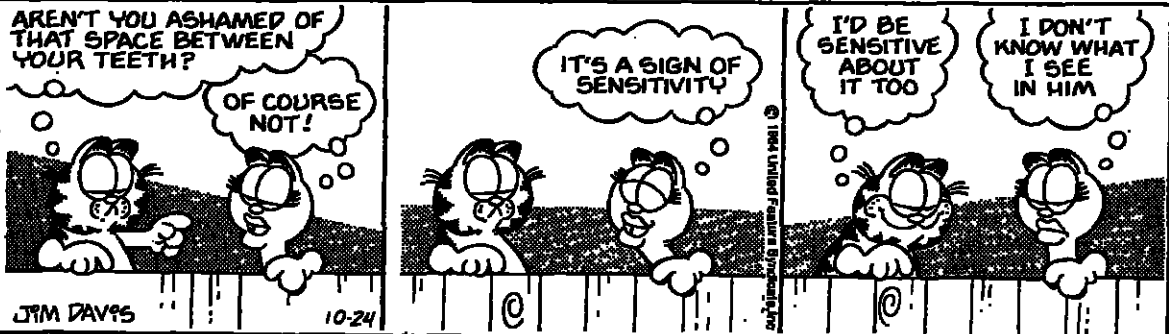
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets Oct. 23

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto		High Low Close	
1500 ADRI Price	1500	1500	1500
2500 Aikido	2500	2500	2500
3000 Aikido	3000	3000	3000
3500 Aikido	3500	3500	3500
4000 Aikido	4000	4000	4000
4500 Aikido	4500	4500	4500
5000 Aikido	5000	5000	5000
5500 Aikido	5500	5500	5500
6000 Aikido	6000	6000	6000
6500 Aikido	6500	6500	6500
7000 Aikido	7000	7000	7000
7500 Aikido	7500	7500	7500
8000 Aikido	8000	8000	8000
8500 Aikido	8500	8500	8500
9000 Aikido	9000	9000	9000
9500 Aikido	9500	9500	9500
10000 Aikido	10000	10000	10000

Amsterdam

Close Prev.

Symbol	Close	Prev.
ABN Holding	120.00	120.00
ABN Holding	120.00	120.00
ABN Holding	120.00	120.00
ABN Holding	120.00	120.00
ABN Holding	120.00	120.00
ABN Holding	120.00	120.00
ABN Holding	120.00	120.00
ABN Holding	120.00	120.00
ABN Holding	120.00	120.00
ABN Holding	120.00	120.00

BOOKS

THE TALISMAN

By Stephen King and Peter Straub.
646 pp. \$18.95.
Viking, 40 West 23d Street,
New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Frank Herbert

THESE are the key ingredients: a boy and his mother in peril, a murderous manipulator of people and finances bent on gaining control of an entire population, a weird place (continent? world?) peopled by primitive humans and bizarre creatures, some vaguely humanoid working on the side of good and some for whom the word monstrous was invented. Would you accept a benign werewolf? How about a crocodile thing that bites off hands? Imagine a repellent, toothy head that sprouts worms. Add to this a girl in the form of a talisman that possibly can provide the boy with powers to triumph over evil and you have this book... but only in its essence.

Much of Stephen King's and Peter Straub's "The Talisman" occurs in The Territories, an alternate-universe just a hop and a nod from the reality you see when you look out your windows. You can go to The Territories by willing it, by drinking a hideous concoction, or sometimes by accident — perhaps you uttered the wrong words when you thought you were only invoking your mantra.

In The Territories live not-quite-doppelgängers whose names and features and activities only echo conventional reality of the world where the protagonist was born. His name is Jack Sawyer but in The Territories there was a Jason counterpart most foully murdered. Black Speedy Parker in Jack's birth world becomes Parkus in The Territories, brown and not black.

King and Straub have exerted much effort in selecting names to good effect. Sloat is a villain. Roll that on your tongue. It carries reminders of blood and gloom. You know he's bad even before you meet him.

In fact, if this book is to be faulted, it is mostly on the basis of contrivance. It is not so much a novel as it is a film vehicle and Steven Spielberg already has the movie rights. You can expect to see the worms emerge from the head, arms devoured and bloody stumps spouting gore — all on wide screen with full color and a superb soundtrack to provide every scream and moan. And there's a chance to delight any director — on a bizarre railroad train, with scenes made even more bizarre by the presence of hand grenades, crossbows, machine guns, spears and explosive plasticine.

Certainly, "The Talisman" concludes with a rousing confrontation in an extraordinary setting that is just familiar enough to make your neck hair stand on end. This review won't spoil it for you with too much detail but the old hotel, black as original sin and with sinking sea water lapping at its pilings (sea water occupied by hideous creatures, of course) is a fitting place for the tale to reach its climax.

You may gather that this is a recommendation to go out and get the book for a long and enjoyable read — but only if you are into good

horror and suspense. If you're not one for the cracking fire in the fireplace, late night outside and a single lamp lighting the page, while you wonder "What was that crashing noise on the roof?" — then forget it. This is no longer a recommendation.

Is this a literary masterpiece to live for the ages? Who knows and who cares? "The Talisman" is exactly what it sets out to be — a fine variation on suspense and horror filled with many surprises, a ground King and Straub have played before with great success, together and individually.

Frank Herbert is the author of "Dune." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION		NONFICTION	
Week	Book	Week	Book
1	THE FOURTH PROTOCOL, by Frederica Sorich	1	LOVING EACH OTHER, by Leo Baeck
2	GOD KNOWS, by Joseph Heller	2	THE BRIDGE ACROSS FOREVER, by Richard Bach
3	STOCK MEDICINE, by Arthur Hailey	3	PIECES OF MY MIND, by A. A. Roon
4	"...AND LADIES OF THE CLUB," by Robert L. Fish	4	MOSES THE KITTEN, by James Herne
5	LOVE AND WAR, by John LeCarre	5	HERITAGE, by John LeCarre
6	CRESCENT CITY, by Belva Plain	6	HEY, WAIT A MINUTE, (I WROTE A BOOK), by John Madden with David A. ...
7	LINCOLN, by Gore Vidal	7	"THE GOOD WAR," by Susan ...
8	FIRST AMONG EQUALS, by Jeffrey Archer	8	THE KENNEDYS: An American Drama, by Peter Collier and David Horowitz
9	ROLE OF HONOR, by John Gardner	9	CLOSING COUNTERS, by Mike Wallace and Paul Gates
10	TOUGH GUYS DON'T DANCE, by Norman Mailer	10	THE REST OF US, by Stephen Birmingham
11	JOB, A Comedy of Justice, by Robert A. Heinlein	11	THE WEAKER VESSEL, by Antonio ...
12	SUPERIOR WOMEN, by Alice Adams	12	IN GOD'S NAME, by David A. Yalow
13	THE MIKE, by Erik Van Lustbader	13	ONE WRITER'S BEGINNINGS, by Esdras Wely
14	THE ACQUAINTANCE PROGRESSION, by Robert Latham	14	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silverstein
15	THE BUTTER BATTLE BOOK, by Dr. Seuss		

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, bid but did not find the unusual defense that the situation called for.

North and South were en route to victory in a master pairs event. South took a reasonable shot at five clubs after his partner's weak no-trump opening. This was intended as an advance save, for he had no defense against the impending four-heart contract.

The two-diamond overall by East was by partnership agreement a transfer showing hearts. This would have made West declarer in four hearts, giving that contract some slight chance of success.

As often happens, the save turned into a major success. West led the spade queen, and when this held, he did the best he could by shifting to a trump. South won in his hand and led the diamond queen, which was covered by the king and ace.

When he then led a spade from the dummy, East had to win and could not play a second trump. South could not then be prevented from ruffing his remaining spade losers in the dummy to make his doubled game.

East had missed an unusual chance at the first trick. He should have overthrown with the spade king to lead a trump. That would have permitted his partner to win the second

spade lead eventually and play a second trump, limiting South to one ruff in the dummy.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠	♥	♠	♥
Q 10 5 4	A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Other Markets Oct. 23

Closing Prices in local currencies

Symbol	Close	Prev.
Wheel Mar	1.00	1.00
Wheel Mar	1.00	1.00
Wheel Mar	1.00	1.00
Wheel Mar	1.00	1.00
Wheel Mar	1.00	1.00
Wheel Mar	1.00	1.00
Wheel Mar	1.00	1.00
Wheel Mar	1.00	1.00
Wheel Mar	1.00	1.00
Wheel Mar	1.00	1.00

Tokyo

Close Prev.

Symbol	Close	Prev.
Alcoa	1,200	1,200
Alcoa	1,200	1,200
Alcoa	1,200	1,200
Alcoa	1,200	1,200
Alcoa	1,200	1,200
Alcoa	1,200	1,200
Alcoa	1,200	1,200
Alcoa	1,200	1,200
Alcoa	1,200	1,200
Alcoa	1,200	1,200

The Daily Source for International Investors

Suitable for Marriage

A man who could always be counted upon not to make a scene, Mr. Puttoun issued his famous statement — "God forbid that should do anything, that might make my son work for a living" — and destroyed his invention.

At his death two years later, his pallbearers included Simpson Stearns Suttie, of Philadelphia, Hobbs Sound and Beverly Hills, the son of the late Murray Nelson Comstock Suttie and his wife, Mrs. Suttie; Velma Veitch, of Wall Street and Lichtenstein, whose education at Girl's Prep of Boston and degree in agriculture from Texas A&M . . .

New York Times Service

Seeking Hadrian's Column

Ancient Monument Has Vanished, but Jerusalem Archaeologists Found a Guard Tower and a Wine Press

"We knew exactly where the Roman gate was situated thanks to British archaeologists who had uncovered the facade, in the 1930s," said Magen. "But just inside the facade, the gate was completely filled with rubble and concrete that was packed in there by the Turks when they were building the Damascus Gate above. We had to work very carefully pulling out a few feet of dirt, then installing steel supports, then pulling out some more dirt and installing some more supports to make sure that the wall of Damascus Gate would not fall down."

Once the gateway had been cleared out, Magen and his crew

"When we realized that the guard tower and the gate and the plaza were all there, just like on the Madaba map, we really start-



Hologram of Hadrian's column marks site of original.

A hologram is a photograph of a model recorded on film by a reflected laser beam while being illuminated by a portion of the same laser beam. The result is a three-dimensional, multicolored image that appears on a thin plate of glass almost as though the object projected there were inside the glass and could be touched.

In the case of Hadrian's column, the process was even more complicated since most existing holograms measure a few inches in size, whereas East Jerusalem Development wanted "a big one."

After being told by several

gland and shot with a laser gun, which produced a hologram that is now the centerpiece of the Roman gate museum, opened Oct. 9 by Mayor Kolek. The hologram sits precisely where the column was presumed to have stood centuries ago.

But what did happen to it?

"It may have fallen or broken in the major earthquake of 747 A.D.," said Magen.

But then, he adds, with the slightest twinkle in his eye, "We did find a crushing stone for an olive press in the guard tower, which was clearly made from a column roughly the size of Hadrian's. I leave it to your imagination. Maybe, maybe . . ."

MacArthur Foundation Announces 25 Grants

Twenty-five winners of MacArthur Foundation grants, ranging from \$76,000 to \$50,000, are announced Monday. The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's five-year grants are given to people to "do nothing but follow their own creative bent." The program has committed \$43 million to 141 recipients since it began in 1981. The winners: Shelly Bernstein, 33, clinical fellow in pediatrics at Harvard Medical School; Peter Bickel, 44, divisional director of physical sciences at the University of California-Berkeley; William Drysdale, 41, of Arlington, Virginia, who has helped encourage entrepreneurial skills in the Third World; Sidney Drell, 58, a Stanford University professor; mathematician physicist Mitchell Feigenbaum, 39; mathematician Michael Freedman, 33, of the University of California-San Diego; Dr. Curtis Hames Sr., 64, of Claxton, Georgia, who has been doing research on high blood pressure; Shirley Brice Heath, 45, associate education professor at Stanford; novelist Bette Howard, 47, of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Bill Irwin, 54, of New York City; mining engineer mathematician Fritz John, 74, professor emeritus at the Courant Institute of New York University; George Kimmel, 57, poet and translator in New York City; Henry Kraus, 78, of Paris, who has studied the economics of medieval cathedral building; archaeologist Peter Matthews, 33, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Bezaumont Newhall, 77, photography professor at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque; whale researcher Roger Payne, 49, of Lincoln, Massachusetts; quadriplegic Edward Roberts, 45, of Berkeley, California; Elliott Soper, 33, of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, a teacher; Frank J. Sullivan, 57, a historian of science at Harvard; astronomer Alar Toomre, 47, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Amos Tversky, 47, psychology professor at Stanford; art historian John Kirk Trainor Van deode, 38, of New York University; Institute of Fine Arts; geographer and essayist Bert Wallach, 41, associate geography professor at the University of Oklahoma in Norman; Alan Winfree, 42, professor of biological sciences at Purdue; and Billie Jean Young, 37, head of the Southern Rural Women's Network.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WE SEEK TEMPORARY PAIRS homes for top accident families, 1-12 months. No exchangers. Families abroad, USA & Canada. N.Y.C. N.Y. 10023. Pans tel: 621-3271.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English. Free. 634 59 45. Geneva. 28724.

FEELING LONELY - hearing problems. SOS HELP brochure in English. 3 p.m.-1 p.m. Tel: 723 92 80.

LONDON, ENGLAND. One relatively quiet historic setting. See 15 Green.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PORTUGAL SEE Holidays and Travel.

SUN. N.Y. TIMES - Foreign delivery. Write Kayser, P.O. 2, 11000 Brantley, N.Y. 11762. Pans tel: 621-3271.

J. TREVOR & MARY B. LAW - Call HOME.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

ALWAYS AVAILABLE - AU PAIRS, children's nanny, mums & helpers & all branches of all class live-in domestic help worldwide. Call Stewen Bureau. London 730 8122/542 (24 hours) L.

ENGLISH NANNIES & Mother's help in France, North America, 33 Church

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

MANNY/GOVERNESS aged 33, six years experience with children, good reliable girl free now. Fry Staff Co. Ltd. 15, Airedale, Harrogate. 730 8122/542. UK. Tel: 0257 313369. UK licensed.

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

ALWAYS AVAILABLE LONDON only bodyminders & 1st class daily maids. Call Stewen Bureau. London 730 8122/542. UCEAN. AOT.

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

COME TO TEXAS. Beautiful home on lake seeks excellent experienced, single couple or housewife for permanent employment. Private quarters. Prefer drivers license & non-smokers. Reply with picture & phone number to Mrs. John D. Byron, 2518 Matthews

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

HOTEL STAFF URGENTLY required. Business experience. Minimum 10 years. Assistant Manager 23+. Comm. Chief European trained. English as 2nd language if possible. Monday through Friday. Agency, 19 Chislehurst Road, Farnley-Brook, Worthing, Sussex. Tel: (01903) 502586

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

URGENTLY REQUIRED MOTHERS cook/housewives in positions in South England. Monday through Friday. Agency, 19 Chislehurst Road, Farnley-Brook, Worthing, Sussex. Tel: (01903) 502586

EMPLOYMENT

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Don't miss **INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL POSITIONS**

TUESDAYS in the HT Classified Section.

EMPLOYMENT

SECRETARIES AVAILABLE

GE INTERIM - The Most Reliable Temporary Agency in Paris. French bilingual office personnel. We occupy offices in Paris 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Call Danielle 738 82 32.

EMPLOYMENT

PAGE 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

International Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your business message in the International Herald Tribune, where more than a third of a million readers worldwide, most of whom are in business and industry, will read it. Just telex us (Paris 613595) before 10 a.m., ensuring that we can telex you back, and your message will appear within 48 hours. The rate is U.S. \$9.10 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

[illegible]

Imprimé par Offprint 72 rue de l'Étoile 75018 Paris

هَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ